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THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP
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OF ALL CLASSES AND GROCERS.

No. 7791.—VOL. L. *SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nichols, Leno, Lauri, Jun., Griffiths Brothers, Compton, Jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell, Misses Vernon, Fendelle, Ellicott, Ames, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day. LAST SEVEN NIGHTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERKROHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Fenyvessi, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (1570 time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Rigbton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.30, SWEETHEART, DIMPLE. Scott Buist, H. Saker, Le Stanton, L. Champ; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE FARING OF THE WORD. Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Sidney Brough, John Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BERCKELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 170th and 171st Performances. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.15 and 8.15, LITTLE MISS NOBODY. Messrs. Glover, G. Giraney, York Stephens, Compton Coutts, Barrett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Vane Featherston, Rosie Hilington, Mary Evelyn, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. Last Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, D. Beveridge, A. E. Shiers, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, at 8.0, and at 9.0, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, G. Canninge, Le Breyer, E. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Diana Bassiter. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Wm. Phillips, Meadows, Grenville, Smart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine Townsend, Bancroft, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—MATINEE, EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.15.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Holtee, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Moyton, F. Webster Lawton; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Beaubley, and Miss Ella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. LANGTRY.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lowndes, Grover, Laughton, Arnolfini, Lyhynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. 50th Performance To-night (Saturday). Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Mrs. Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 5,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Calhoun, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged). Doors will open at 7.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST WEEKS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Hobson, Rosebery, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful Company, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,764. 100th Performance TO-DAY (Saturday), March 8.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 213th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. E. W. Royce, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Bromley Davenport, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. E. S. Robyns, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK TO-DAY (Saturday), March 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, FOOLS MARRY. At 7.45, BILL. Messrs. Frederick Terry, Augustus Gould, Benjamin Webster, Charles Cape, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Ada Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Bencini; Mdlles. Simeon, Marie, Thorgate, and Verde, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Filoni, Miss Alice Dalton, Murelle's Bonfiends and the Ballet "Saga," the Albert and Edmunds Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavaliera. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle in the Tableau THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILLE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Marvels, in a novel musical absurdity; Vesta Victoria, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Price, marvellous equilibrist; Nay and Lavrion, ventriloquist dancers; Sara Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maurel, equilibrist; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Cissy Chapman; Ottaway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Hope sisters; James Fawn, comic; the Ardienes Troupe; Gus Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to 2s. 6d.

FRAUD, OR FIASCO?

HAS Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS resigned? Or rather, has his resignation been accepted, for we can hardly doubt that after last night's disgraceful *fiasco* the chief Government Whip at once wrote to place his resignation in the Prime Minister's hands? Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS has many virtues, and has often done very well. But one blunder counts for more than much correctness; and if Ministers are candid enough to look facts in the face, they must be recognizing this morning that last night's count-out was a very big blunder indeed. Hence if Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS has not resigned, it can only be because he is unable to appreciate his own actions.

Two rival versions are in circulation as to the cause of the count-out. One attributes it to deliberation, the other to negligence. According to the former story, there was the usual *posse* of Tories lying low in the dining-room and smoke-rooms, but no whip was made to bring them into the House. If this be so, the count-out was of course intentional. According to the other version, it was a case of sheer negligence. The Whips were caught dining out, and the count-out was accidental. For our purpose here it is immaterial which version is the true one. All we need point out is, that either version is highly discreditable to Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS. As for the former, the mere statement of the circumstances is sufficient to condemn him. A deliberate count-out with the object of shelving the whole affair would have been a dirty trick indeed; and nothing but the confusion obviously caused in the Tory ranks by Mr. JENNINGS's rider could have lent a moment's credence to so discreditable a story. Of course the trick would have had some momentary party advantage, especially if papers could be found unscrupulous and subservient enough to throw the burden of blame for not keeping a House upon the Opposition. Here are the Opposition, it might be urged, pretending with well-assumed earnestness that this debate touches their moral nature to the quick, and yet they will not take the trouble to muster forty strong to keep it going! An amusing commentary, it might ironically be said, on Mr. GLADSTONE'S "silence of the chamber" speech, when the Liberals stay in their dining-rooms instead of coming down to the House! But such talk as this—though some of the Tory papers are foolish enough to indulge in it—will not deceive any sensible person. The duty of keeping a House rests, after all, on those with whom the duty of carrying on the Queen's Governments rests—namely, with the Ministerialists. And granted, for the sake of argument, that the Liberals were negligent, what excuse would that be for the Tories being deliberately absent? No: the rumour which attributes such a plot to the Ministerialists is worth giving—for what it is worth; but frankly speaking, we cannot, without more conclusive evidence, bring ourselves to believe that Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS would have lent himself to so discreditable a trick.

That the other, and more charitable, version is correct, seems moreover to be established by the appearance of the Orders of the Day this morning. The plot attributed to Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS is that he wished to see the "Special Commission Report"—with Mr. GLADSTONE's amendment, and the still more troublesome rider of Mr. JENNINGS—become a lapsed order; but in the papers issued this morning the said order is set up again at the head of the list. We will assume, therefore, that the count-out was due to negligence rather than to design. But what then? Negligence in a Whip is as bad as fraud in an Inspector; it is the very thing he is set up to prevent. The motion under discussion, be it observed, is a Government motion—a fact which the Tory critics above alluded to conveniently forget; just as the Commission with which the motion deals was a Government affair. The issues raised, say the Ministerialist speakers, are of the gravest political and national character. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of such pretences from the Government benches when Ministerialists have exhibited their indifference to the whole thing by allowing the House to be counted out. It is to be hoped also—though in this case we hope rather than expect—that the Leader of the House will in future somewhat curtail his sermons on the patriotic devotion of her Majesty's Ministers to the "duty of carrying on the QUEEN'S Government," now that they have illustrated so conspicuously their supreme indifference to wasting the public time. Last night's count-out will, we assume, carry the debate over from Monday to Tuesday at the very least. It will consume that amount of time directly, and it will consume more indirectly by reducing the effect of any of Mr. SMITH'S future appeals. Of course, if Ministers choose to make a scapegoat of Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS, that will be another matter. But if they do not accept his resignation, they must be prepared to be regarded as accomplices of his negligence.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

X.—FROM THE CRYPT TO THE GALLERIES OF ST. PAUL'S.

THERE is probably no public building in London to which so many contrasting interests attach as to St. Paul's Cathedral, and nowhere could a more thoroughly interesting half-holiday be spent than in the vast building where the great past mingles with the present, and in which the human element and the divine are so strangely and fascinatingly blended.

To begin with, a quiet walk round the body of the church is the best preparation for putting the visitor into the right frame of mind for fully appreciating the sights he has come to see. Round the walls monument after monument, magnificent for their massiveness, if not always for their beauty, of great men who have lived and worked—and in many cases died—for their country, preach silent sermons. In the distance, far behind the chancel rails, gleam the gold and the marble of the new reredos, opened two years ago; below the great organ, which has flooded the sanctum with music ever since the opening of the present Cathedral close upon two centuries ago, Grinling Gibbons, the master sculptor of George I., has carved himself a monument in black oak in the stalls and episcopal seats and thrones. On the north side, the spot where Gordon sleeps in effigy, with a constant supply of fresh flowers and fading wreaths and garlands on his breast and at his feet, is a centre of attraction; and the great western window, high above the chief entrance, from which, on a bright day, the figures of "The Conversion of St. Paul" stand forth in their full beauty, belongs to the later additions to the works of art in St. Paul's.

Then, from the monuments and memorial plaques and windows, turn back and look at the sight in the centre of the Cathedral, where the long rows of chairs are placed for the enormous congregations crowding together whenever one of the great preachers of the day is announced to speak from the pulpit, which itself is a monument to a young soldier-hero. No preacher, however eloquent, preaches a more stirring sermon than the silent figures of those who, at every hour of the day while the Cathedral is open, sit motionless upon the chairs. The daily services commence, and they retire further back to leave the front rows to the congregation; but they are never absent, the men, women, and children of the poorest of the poor, who here find what probably is their nearest approach to the realization of the text, "In my Father's house are many mansions." Warmth, rest, silence, beauty, and now and again, if they are not too listless or weary to heed it, comfort in a word from the pulpit or a peal of music they find in this resting place, where no one bids them "move on" for many hours.

The crypt is the next place of interest, the great vault where only the other day Lord Napier was laid to rest in a quiet corner above which even now the great mass of withering wreaths are drooping. The floral gifts sent by the Royal family were buried with the soldier, except one simple wreath of artificial laurel, on which the gilt letters of V.R. stand out, as it hangs at the head of the grave; but had all the floral farewell tokens been laid upon the coffin the hero of Magdala would have been buried in flowers instead of in the earth.

It was my good fortune the other day, writes a representative, to wander through the crypt, accompanied by Mr. Green, the head verger the old man who for close upon forty years has been connected with St. Paul's, and who is one of the three persons still alive from the hundred officials, high and low, of the Cathedral when Mr. Green came to his post shortly before the funeral of the great Iron Duke.

"Did Lord Napier's funeral strike you as a great pageant?" I asked Mr. Green as we stood before the new grave. "No; I cannot say it did," was the reply. "It was a fine sight, certainly; but if I compare it with other ceremonies, I can only say that it struck me as a kind of miniature Wellington funeral."

"Observe the mosaic of the pavement," Mr. Green went on, as, passing by the peaceful corner where Sir Christopher Wren is laid in the

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

THE "ADVENTURE SERIES."

Of the books of next week, the most interesting will be the reprint of Trelawny's "Adventures of a Younger Son." It is very attractively set out, with a cover designed by Mr. Joseph Pennell, and contains several portraits of its fascinating and romantic author. The book is the first of Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Adventure Series," a collection of "the lives of men and women remarkable for adventurous careers." Considering the great vogue enjoyed in these days by romantic fiction, one may safely predict a wide popularity for a series devoted to those romances of real life from which novelists of the Haggard-Stevenson school have probably drawn much of their inspiration.

THE "SERIES" IDEA AGAIN.

The "series" idea is not exhausted even yet. Two new applications of it are announced this week: one, a series of "English Leaders of Religion," published by Messrs. Methuen; the other, a series of "People who have made a Way in the World," published by Messrs. Vizetelly. The former will begin with "Cardinal Newman," by Mr. R. H. Hutton; the latter, with "King Theodore of Corsica," by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald.

POETS AND THEIR PORTRAITS.

Should poets prefix portraits of themselves to their works? The question is suggested by Messrs. Kegan Paul's advertisement that "a new and complete edition of the Works of Mr. Lewis Morris *with Portrait*," will be published immediately. Possibly Mr. Lewis Morris publishes his portraits to further distinguish him from Mr. William Morris. But many of our modern poets have shown the same innocent vanity. Even Lord Tennyson has allowed "the many-headed beast to know" his likeness. The latest editions of Browning also contained several portraits of the poet. On the other hand, Mr. Swinburne has had no portrait frontispiece, nor has Mr. William Morris. Yet there is "a fine frenzy" in the heads of both of them, so that their reason for reserve in the matter cannot be that given by the great Turner, who used to say that "if he showed his portrait, people would never believe he painted his own pictures."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS A POET.

The German Emperor is something, it would seem, of a poet—in the sense, that is, in which it is said that we are all poets in so far as we are susceptible of poetical emotions. Such an emotion seems to have stolen over the proud Hohenzollern the other night when he recalled his recent travels:—

Whoever, alone with himself on the high seas, standing on the ship's bridge, with only God's starry heavens above him, has entered into the chamber of his own heart, will not miss the value of such a voyage. I could wish that many of my countrymen should know such hours, in which a man can give account to himself of what he has won and done. Here lies a cure for over-estimates of self.

There is a touch of true eloquence and fine feeling in those words. One recalls Matthew Arnold's lines on "Self-Dependence":—

At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea,

or the thought of Pascal—"the silence of those infinite spaces, contemplating a star-lit night, terrifies me"—or that still finer saying of Kant—"two things fill me with ceaseless awe, the starry heavens and the mind of man."

THE LONDON "RECTORIAL ADDRESS."

The annual address to the students of the "London Society for the Extension of University Teaching" (now that the society has so greatly increased its students, might it not diminish its name?) is becoming quite a literary fixture, and bids fair to rival the Rectorial Addresses at the Scottish Universities. The Duke of Argyll, who is to deliver the address at the Mansion House this afternoon, has had distinguished predecessors, as the following list will show:—

1886. Mr. Goschen. *Hearing, Reading, and Thinking.*
1887. Mr. John Morley. *The Study of Literature.*
1888. Sir James Paget. *The Study of Science.*
1889. Professor Max Müller. *Some Lessons of Antiquity.*

In one matter, there is a vital difference between the London Address and the Scottish Addresses, and here the latter have the advantage. In London the eminent man who delivers the address is selected by the President and Council of the society. In Scotland the Rectors are elected by the students themselves. Would it not add to the prestige of the function, as well as to the interest felt in it by the students, if the Scottish University were adopted—*mutatis mutandis*—by the London Society?

ODDS AND ENDS.

A second edition of *Echoes from the Oxford Magazine* is to appear in a few days' time.—Messrs. Boussod, Valadon and Co. have been appointed Fine Art Publishers to the Queen.—An epitome of Count Tolstoi's latest story, "The Creutzer Sonata," will appear in the next number of the *Universal Review*, with three portraits of the novelist.—Mr. Andrew Lang has re-written his lecture on "How to Fail in Literature," and Messrs. Field and Tuer will shortly publish it in cheap form.—Mr. Edward Arnold has resigned the editorship of *Murray's Magazine*, in order to devote himself entirely to his publishing business. The March number of the *Westminster*, by the way, bears his imprint.—Fräulein Frieda Bebel, the clever daughter of the Social Democratic leader in the German Reichstag and author of the notable book on "Woman," is a student during the present winter-semester in the philosophical faculty of the University of Zürich.

X. Y. Z.

first grave that was dug in the crypt, we reached the little chapel at the east side, where every morning at eight a service is held. "The mosaic is all made by the female convicts at Woking. About ten years ago the first part of the floor was made, and in time the whole floor of the crypt may be covered with it. The mutilated monuments at either side of the chapel are all that remains from the old cathedral. They are of white marble, though they look black, but that is the result of the fire in which everything else was destroyed."

"What are the actual graves like below the crypt? Are they vaults or only ordinary graves?" "Only ordinary graves, dug in the ground and filled up with earth when the coffin is put in. The Duke of Wellington, however, and Nelson, are buried in their monuments. The Duke's monument, which is made of two pieces of Cornwall porphyry, was not finished on the day of the funeral, and when the coffin was lowered through the centre of the floor it rested for several years on the top of Nelson's tomb, from which the crown had been taken for the time being. I was present when, in '58, it was finally put into the sarcophagus. Lady Burdett-Coutts, Dean Milman, the late Duke of Wellington, and a few others, witnessed the ceremony. Nelson's sarcophagus, by the way, which is by Torregiano, and of black marble, was intended for the tomb of Cardinal Wolsey, and was, I believe, brought over from Windsor."

An interesting hour might be passed in the artists' corner of the crypt near the graves of Reynolds, Landseer, and Cruikshank—to whose last resting-place there comes regularly a very old lady, the widow of the artist, and places on the floor before the marble bust touching little tokens of affection, such as wreaths made of artificial roses and holly sprays with bright red berries. But there remains much to be seen in the higher regions, and we pass up the broad stairs again.

"How are the pigeons?" I inquired as I took leave of my friend with whom, some years ago, I mounted to the roofs of the Cathedral, where the public never come, and where Mr. Green tried to allure the birds when the merciless street-urchin below went on the war-path against them. "Is Jumbo, whose leg had been broken by a cruel stone-throw, and whom you and your friend of the Metropolitan Police, Constable Welsh, were doctoring, still among the living?" "No, Jumbo is gone, but Welsh and I still look after them, and we have two other pets, one Peter and the other Paul. They are still here, whole flights of them, and the boys have left off torturing them. I can't get up to the top as well as I could when you went up with me; sciatica and rheumatism keep me down; but I feed them in the gardens, and some good ladies have taken to feeding them on cold days like this, so that they are rather better off. You should see them when I walk through the gardens on my way to the Cathedral; they settle on my shoulders and on my arms, and follow in a long train behind up to the very doors." Which shows that pigeons are consistent in their affections, since years ago the sight of the slate-coloured birds, with necks and wings on which the sunbeams brought out a metallic shimmer, fluttering in hundreds round the old man, was one of the prettiest scenes in the Cathedral gardens. Visitors to St. Paul's should linger outside the eastern parts and observe this scene when, towards dusk, Mr. Green goes to his home in Amen-court.

The winding stairs leading to the dim heights above are so "easy" that one is hardly aware of the fact that 260 steps have been climbed by the time the Whispering Gallery is reached. This is particularly the case since, half way up, a mysterious voice calls from a recess, "This way first, to the library." The library is deeply interesting, with its great ancient tomes and manuscripts; its autographs of Wren and Laud, and kings and queens; its seals of bishops of mediæval times, its model of the west front, its portrait of Dr. Compton, the founder of the library, and Bishop of London during the time the present Cathedral was being built, and with all the rest of the curios. But there is a place close to the library whence a breath of spring air, a sound as of the woods and the fields seems to stream into the solemn place of learning. This is a window recess, on the south side of the passage leading to the library, and there, all looking out on the blue sky and the drifting clouds high above little London, a blackbird and a trio of linnets with greenish wings, and canaries, yellow and cinnamon coloured, hang in their cages and sing as if it were the height of bliss to be a cage-bird inside St. Paul's. Flowers and plants are near the window, too, for Mr. Hoare, the keeper of the library, is "a bit of a gardener, when I'm at home"—sprouting ferns and baby geraniums and fuchsias. There is also an aquarium close to the window, and in its depths sit three finned aquarians, solemn as judges and more philosophical.

Who has not heard of the whispering gallery and Sir J. Thornhill's marvellous escape from being precipitated on the floor below, as he was painting the great pictures in the eight compartments of the dome? Mr. Parker, who is in charge of the gallery, and who is another of the veterans whose pleasantness and politeness in explaining the various parts of the church add considerably to the enjoyment of the visitor, whispers of the peculiarities of the gallery across a space of 140 yards, where his voice seems to come to the listener from behind the mysterious little door close by. As an additional safeguard against that strange impulse which tempts a good many mortals to throw themselves from any sheer height if they look down over its edge, and which has caused more than one suicide from the gallery, two rails have been put on the top of the handsome iron railing in front of it. Since Mr. Parker came to his post, now eleven years ago, no suicide has been committed, and the worst sentiment the whispering gallery has inspired was that of the fear of its fatal attractions which prompted a gentleman, not long ago, to remain in the doorway, clutching the posts on either side, and shouting in great terror, "For goodness' sake don't let me come in; I know I can't stand it."

The stairs become narrower and darker above the whispering gallery, out presently, when another hundred steps have been scaled, a current of cold out-door air meets the climber, and he stands outside, at the highest point to which at present visitors are admitted, though it is rumoured that after Easter the golden gallery, at the top of the dome, will once again be opened to the public. The stone gallery is outside; it is wide, perfectly safe, and from it a splendid view of the nearer parts of London is obtained. How tiny it all looks down there, where what seems a toy locomotive sends out a thin curl of steam; where the workman on the scaffolding at the top of a six-storied house thinks he stands on a giddy height, and where miniature news-sheets are sold by shouting urchins who, for their size, might have stepped out of the show window of a toy shop. But from the height of St. Paul's "the steep ascents of heaven" seem to be more easily climbed than from the world below.

(The last Saturday Afternoon—"March at Kew"—appeared on March 1.)

A GRIEVANCE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have provided an excellent "Guide to Westminster Abbey"—but, alas! it cannot prevail against locks and officialdom. I waited from one o'clock till a quarter to two at the door of the chapel containing the Royal tombs to-day. So did many others—some from Scotland, some, if I mistake not, from the Antipodes. We asked for admittance in vain. The printed notice announced that a guide would come to take a party round every fifteen minutes, but no guide appeared. The official in charge, on being appealed to, said he had no idea when a guide would come, and that we mustn't expect to have things our own way. One lady was reduced to tears by his incivility, others had their feelings more or less ruffled. As for myself, I felt

March 6. EXASPERATED.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The rider of which Mr. Jennings has given notice on behalf, though not in the name, of Lord R. Churchill, is precisely what we suggested a fortnight ago. The great objection to Mr. Gladstone's amendment is, as we said at the time, that it makes it difficult for wavering Conservatives to come over. The great virtue of Mr. Jennings's rider is that it makes this easy. That considerable confusion was caused in the Tory ranks by Lord Randolph's move is shown by the count out last night, the discreditable nature of which we discuss in another column. That as a matter of fact the rider will (if moved) obtain much wider support than the amendment is admitted on all sides. Our only regret is that the credit of the move should have been allowed to go to Lord Randolph Churchill, when it might have been secured for our side.

It seems cruel to accuse a man whose "moral sensitiveness" has (as Mr. Asquith said) become so "morbid" as the Attorney-General's, of "wilfully misleading the House." But after two incidents in last night's debate it is really impossible to avoid doing so. The first was the Attorney-General's answer to the passage which we quoted yesterday from his speech on July 24, 1888, in which he pledged himself "to prove the whole case." In so speaking, he says, he did not for a moment mean what he said. He really meant that he had formed no personal opinion of the case at all. Then all we can say is that he spoke in such a way as deliberately to mislead the House, for no sane man can possibly have understood his words in the sense he now puts upon them.

The other case is equally conclusive. Mr. Asquith tackled the Attorney-General with a leading article, in which the *Times* contradicted by anticipation his gloss, and expressly declared that the Attorney-General *had* formed the opinion that he could prove the case. This was a "poser" certainly; but Sir Richard's resourcefulness was equal to it. "With regard to the article," he said, "I never saw it, heard of it, or knew of its contents until it was read to-night." Yet will it be believed that the same article had been brought under his notice on March 1, 1889? Sir Wretched, indeed!

The County Council is acting very deliberately in the matter of the Blackwall Tunnel, and it is doing well. For our part, we think they will be wise if they show the caution which is manifested in the debate in their decision as well. No doubt the tunnel is the ideally best policy. But in relation to the actual circumstances of the time the ferry is the safer. The tunnel may do much harm—by its probable great costliness; the ferry will at any rate be a stopgap. And we thought that the Progressives had pretty well agreed on the policy of carrying out no great works until some readjustment of local burdens was possible.

The Hon. Sidney Herbert has let the cat out of the bag as to the Government's supposed enthusiasm for free or assisted education. Here is his declaration in the letter to one of his constituents which we published yesterday:—

> The sole object of the Government in taking up this question at all is to promote the welfare of the voluntary schools.

We put the avowal prominently on record for future reference.

The Allsopps' shareholders have got their Committee of Investigation and for some months, at any rate, the matter will be hung up. The feeling of disappointment that no proposal has emanated from the vendors obtained expression at the meeting yesterday, and certainly any concessions to the shareholders would have come more gracefully and given more satisfaction now than after the report of a committee, should it appear that the investigations bear out the construction put upon the circumstances of the issue. Either over-capitalization before the transference or woeful mismanagement since are the alternatives, as one of the speakers put it at the meeting; and neither can redound to the credit of those at the head of the concern.

That in the disposal of the dead common-sense spells cremation can hardly be denied as a matter of argument. How long it will be before the battle with sentiment is over, and the old method seems as abhorrent to educated minds as the new one at present seems to uneducated, is another question. But why the Archbishop of Paris should instruct his clergy to denounce cremation as the "triumph of Materialism over religious Spiritualism" we are at a loss to conceive. Surely the Archbishop is not thinking of the old-world doctrine, material enough in all conscience, which sacred art has embodied in scenes where corpses are bursting out of substantial tombs *ad tubam*, with substantial soil fresh upon their grave-clothes. Apart from some such popular fancy, it is hard to see in what way the decay of animal matter in the earth is more "spiritual" than its consumption at one furnace-breath by the most ethereal of elements.

The number of London constituencies which the Liberals will recover at the next election if they do "as in St. Pancras" is not 12, as stated in the *Daily News*, but 15, as stated several times in our columns. The mistake made by the *Daily News* is in forgetting the three seats which the Liberals lost in 1885 owing to Corporation candidates splitting the Liberal vote. These three seats are Peckham, North Lambeth, and Walworth. In each of them the Liberals were in a majority, but the Tories secured the seat. If the Liberal rally next time is as strong in these places as it was in St. Pancras, we shall carry them also as well as the other twelve. For there will be no lukewarm friends next time; that is one great advantage of the Unionist secession.

A little while ago a Prime Minister—"we won't name"—used to say that bishops died on purpose to spite him. Even now it seems not very easy to find a claimant for the great episcopy throne of the north. But Lord Salisbury is likely to be more troubled by the legal than by the sacred bench. It is known that he is secretly greatly gratified to find that amongst Baron Huddleston's virtues resignation finds no place. It would be an intolerable thing to have to appoint another puisne judge. He will have to do so sooner or later, and the profession are already counting over the elect. A more important and a more difficult appointment may yet occupy and perplex the Premier and his Chancellor. It is rumoured that Lord Justice Bowen will not return to the bench of Appeal. A "puisne" does not so very much matter, but a judge of Appeal is not to be hurriedly appointed. There is no leader of such conspicuous merit as to seem predestined for the place. There would probably be a shove up from the lower bench. But then the state of things there is that the strong men are all young and the old men are all weak. The more the Chancellor thinks of it the more he admires the tenacity of Baron Huddleston.

ECHOES FROM THE COURTS.

IN THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT. BY AN OBSERVER.

THE Ministerialists are beginning to realize the bad mistake the Government have made in their attitude towards the Commission Report. Last night's debate was brief indeed, but into a short period of time several fresh misfortunes were crowded. Its very brevity was no small misfortune in itself; for the snatch "count-out" which cut short the sitting of the House at nine o'clock will probably cause Mr. Smith bitter remorse that he did not fix the end of the debate for this week. But a greater misfortune than this loss of time—which will mean considerable delay in passing the Estimates—is the announcement of yet a fourth amendment to Mr. Smith's motion.

A TORY AMENDMENT.

The Opposition was already in a pleasant state of elation, increased by the smiling subsidence of Mr. Labouchere into his old seat and the cheery vision of Mr. Bolton at the bar of the House, when Mr. Jennings—somewhat rudely though pertinently known as "Lord Randolph's jackal"—announced that he would move an amendment condemning "those responsible for allegations of complicity with murder based mainly on forged letters." The Opposition shouted with joy, for Mr. Jennings rarely moves alone. Does it not look as if the Inscrutable Child from Paddington is really going to move? A moment after, Mr. Bolton was introduced by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Causton, and another great cheer went up as the Speaker, recognizing an old friend, shook him genially by the hand. After Mr. Smith had saddened the House once more by announcing the intended suspension of the twelve o'clock rule on Monday, Mr. Justin McCarthy resumed the debate. After a brief reference to the books missing from the London branch of the League—"a mere electoral affair, whose books contained not a single sentence or word which might not have been read at Charing-cross"—he made a witty and bantering assault on the Attorney-General, whom he compared to the slippery servant in Molière's play—part cook, part butler, and part gardener.

THE POLITICAL LAWYER.

Sir Henry James had been lying in ambush for some time, and now leapt to his feet with a neat little note-book in his hand which he clung to throughout. He was in one of his most tinselly moods—more than usually intent upon his pose, his tone, and his audience, and all those "rags and tatters of rhetoric" which Sir Charles Russell referred to last night. Sir Henry has a curious incapacity for making any one angry. His general line was that if the amendment was carried half the findings would be ignored; that the Land League was a corporation, and responsible for the deeds of all its members; that it was not a natural growth, but the offspring of agitators; that the Irish leaders had not stopped crime; that the Clan-na-Gael inspired its prosperity and financial success; that the disappearance of the books and payments for prisoners were proofs of criminality. In fact, it was "Parnellism and Crime" expurgated and edited "for the use of English gentlemen." He defended the "living lie" Le Caron—a special favourite of his—with a vehemence worthy of a better cause. If Ireland was really struggling against tyranny in 1881-2, who was the tyrant but Mr. Gladstone? Then in a clever passage Sir Henry brilliantly described Mr. Gladstone's great record, and ended with—"But the vision is shattered. He is really a tyrant."

THE LEGAL POLITICIAN.

Then Mr. H. H. Asquith rose, and immediately, in his calm, clear tones, riveted the attention of the House. Mr. Asquith progresses with great rapidity, and his speech last night is far ahead of his previous performances. Mr. Gladstone listened closely, and at the end leant over with congratulations that must have made Mr. Asquith a proud man. After recalling to the attention of Sir Henry James a little book known as "Parnellism and Crime," from which he had strayed, Mr. Asquith galloped off on a strong scent—the Attorney-General's speech of the former evening. He made annoying quotations from his speeches, and suggested that the Attorney-General—who "is in a state of moral sensitiveness which I can only describe as morbid"—should get Sir Edward Clarke to edit them. The Attorney's chief grievance against Sir Charles Russell seemed to be that he thought he meant what he said: his defence was, that he did not say what he meant. As to the "dangerous and delicate" ground of suppressed evidence, what about those burned letters of Houston's? Then as to Le Caron's mare's-nest, the connection between the League and the Clan-na-Gael, what proof was there that the Clan-na-Gael was a dynamite society? Had Le Caron's espionage ever saved England from an outrage? Were not they (the Gaelers) mere boasters of the same breed as Colonel Saunderson? But, he, for his part, refused to take as Gospel the judge's decision on these points, and in a fine peroration he took in detail the findings against the Irish, and frankly justified their conduct, while he refused to believe the judges' *obiter dicta* in complicated political issues "as any more final than the opinions of any three politicians." It was a fine speech and cheered from all parts of the House, which is proud of its rising orator.

WHAT A SURPRISE!

After dinner—at 8.45 P.M.—a catastrophe occurred. Mr. Wallace rose to continue the debate, but the House had already stood two lawyers, and revolted at a Scotchman. Five or six members crept out; Mr. Halley-Stewart malevolently moved a count, Mr. Labouchere looked on cynically from the bar, and all was over before Mr. Smith as much as knew, or the Government Whips could rally their followers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUEEN AND CANON LIDDON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I think that your article does not accurately represent the views of Churchmen. The prevailing opinion appears to me to be strongly against the appointment of extremists of either school to the ranks of the Episcopacy. It is pointed out, and I think with truth, that the two extremists who are now on the bench have done more to injure the Church than the mistakes of all other bishops for the last century. The one (Liverpool) by magnifying the divisions and dissensions among Churchmen; the other (Lincoln) by insisting upon the importance of ritual as a means of symboling doctrine. These two earnest but short-headed gentlemen could not have done more to injure the Church if they had been agents of the Liberation Society. I think few will agree with your statement that Canon Liddon is the most prominent Churchman at present outside the Episcopacy. Certainly Canon Liddon is a good preacher, and has written a book or two which may outlive him by a few years. But surely something more than preaching power and literary skill is required to make a successful leader of men. A successful bishop should be not only a good preacher but a good speaker. He should be a good writer, a good organizer, and a good leader of social reforms. But perhaps the most important attribute of all is that of conciliator. These are spheres in which Canon Liddon has not yet made his mark. He may be able to succeed in them, but as yet he has given no sign. While I write, the names of at least two "moderate" Churchmen occur to me who fulfil the conditions I have ventured to lay down. But I am afraid their activity is so abnormal, their energy so persistent, that they are perhaps the two last men in England we are likely to see on the Bishops' bench.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

2, *Alma-terrace, Kensington, March* 7. T. RALPH PRICE.

To the Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—All unprejudiced people ought to thank you for your admirable article on "The Queen and Canon Liddon." The fact of the Queen becoming a member of the Scottish Kirk makes the appointment to vacant bishoprics a very delicate matter, and this fact ought to be borne in mind, as it was a step never contemplated at the "Reformation settlement," nor entertained by any other of our Sovereigns. They were all communicants of the Church of England, and whatever their opinions were, whether Roman Catholic or Presbyterian, they all, as regards their public life, were true to her and the Prayer Book. I always read the *Pall Mall* because you are so fair in recognising merit from whatever quarter it comes.—Believe me to remain, yours obediently, CLERICUS.

"PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN."*

It is a remarkable evidence of the solid and serious tastes of the reading public that two such books as Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" should have been largely bought, and we do not doubt largely read. Of these two books Sir Charles Dilke's is at once the more and the less interesting—the more interesting because its subject comes nearer home to English readers, the less interesting because its style is very dry and heavy. It is a monument of patient research and of political grasp; but it is a monument also of literary opportunities thrown away. The arrangement is methodic, but there is no attempt at artistic grouping. The number of facts collected and of observations recorded is prodigious; but there are few felicitous phrases, and there is not one brilliant passage. Hence the wide audience that the book has found is a real tribute to the public as well as to the author. It shows that they are as keen to receive, as he is able to impart, information. The book is bound in green, but it is a Blue-book for all that—a Blue-book on the British Empire.

The title given by Sir Charles Dilke to his work is, as we remarked in a cursory allusion on the day of its publication, somewhat of a misnomer. It is only a half-title. Many of the "Problems of Greater Britain" are indeed fully and ably discussed; but another half of the book is devoted rather to Solutions—the solutions, namely, which this country, or that, in Greater Britain has found to problems which still perplex Great Britain herself. It is this latter side of the book which will, we think, prove the more valuable. Sir Charles Dilke's discussion of Problems, especially of Indian organization and Imperial defence, will be valuable to what Mr. Bryce calls "the inner circle of politicians;" but his statement of Solutions will be valuable to the outer circle also. The book will doubtless find a place in every political library; and if so, it cannot fail to assist in forming public opinion on many of the current questions in home politics. The ignorance and indifference shown even by many of our best thinkers towards colonial experience is like the knowledge of Sam Weller, extensive and peculiar. Sir Henry Maine, for instance, perpetrated an elaborate treatise on Popular Government, which contained, as Sir C. Dilke reminds us, hardly a syllable to show that he recognized the existence of Canada, or New Zealand, or Australia. Another learned man, Sir Lyon Playfair, has recently written upon the question of the effect of Protection upon Wages; but in the development of his argument he either does not refer to Australian experience at all or refers to it wrongly. Yet the fact is, as we have so often urged in these columns, that Australia is a political laboratory, in which our own kith and kin are for ever trying experiments, for the express benefit, as it might seem, of ourselves. The smallest and newest of the Manitoban cities are better off than England, says Sir Charles Dilke, in the telephone and electric light. The superiority is typical of colonial institutions generally. There is hardly one question, political or social, perplexing us in England to-day which has not been solved in the colonies. Canada is a model for Local Government. Taxation reformers in this country are only agitating for what has been done already in Victoria and New Zealand. Melbourne has solved the question of housing the labouring classes. New Zealand has solved the question of their insurance. Most of what Lord Dunraven is prevented by Lord Thring from recommending in the matter of sweating has been carried out by Mr. Deakin in Victoria. Australia has disestablished the Church, has "assisted" education, has secured short hours of labour, and has partially carried Local Option. Canada has settled the questions of control of the police, and of simultaneous elections. The colonies generally have adopted Payment of Members. What we Radicals are all trying to do with much labour here has been done almost without an effort by the younger Englands across the seas. Of course their conditions and ours are very different, and it would be easy to push colonial analogies too far. But that is no reason why they should be ignored altogether. The great value of Sir Charles Dilke's book is that it is a quarry from which political and social reformers may draw an almost inexhaustible supply of colonial facts. Its use in this respect was conspicuously illustrated the other day in the House of Commons, when first Mr. Cuninghame Graham, and then Lord Randolph Churchill, bombarded Mr. Bradlaugh's *a priori* positions with "facts adduced by Sir Charles Dilke." In thus bringing reinforcements to the cause of reform at home, the book will also do good service to the Empire at large. The author says truly enough that the net result of his researches is "to bring before the mind a clearer image of the stupendous potential strength of the British Empire, and of our equally stupendous carelessness in organizing its force." But it brings before the mind another image also; namely, the stupendous folly of the decaying "Little England school" of Radicals—of men who are indifferent or even hostile to our connection with those who hold the keys of the English reserves, and who have realized the ideals after which England herself is painfully struggling.

The political library issued by Messrs. Macmillan of which this book forms a part is amongst the most valuable publications of the time. We have had America, Switzerland, and now Greater Britain. Cannot the publishers persuade Sir Charles Dilke to add France to the series? Meanwhile we cannot take leave of his present book without congratulating the author on having found a vocation—and probably the only vocation—in which his talents can still be employed to public advantage.

* "Problems of Greater Britain." By the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke. 2 vols. With maps. (Macmillan.)

GALLAGHER'S PIG.

(To an Irish air.)

I.

Oh, Balfour the Brave is in high jubilation;
Fresh glory and fame he believes he has won;
And he feels that he merits the thanks of the nation,
So good and so great is the deed he has done.
His heart is so light, and his hopes have so risen,
That oft he gets up and he dances a jig,
Because he has Edward McGinley in prison
For winking at Gallagher's boycotted pig.

II.

'Twas well to bring up before Gard'ner and Waring
Both Nugent and Norris for conduct so vile
As looking askance at a grabber, and daring
To give him "a humbugging sort of a smile;"
Such triumphs of justice have made him profusion,
But nothing so glorious, so bright, or so big,
As giving McGinley three months of seclusion
For winking at Gallagher's boycotted pig.

III.

Oh, the Union is saved, and the Empire protected;
Society feels that its perils are o'er;
In Ireland the law is both feared and respected
By millions who never admired it before.
The brave Balfour can sit in quiescent assurance
The cause of Home Rule has been snapped like a twig,
And 'tis all because Edward McGinley's in durance
For winking at Gallagher's boycotted pig.

T. D. S.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded 1s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

City Notes.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE FOR FEBRUARY.

Our foreign trade, taken as a whole, was very satisfactory during February. The imports have declined, but the exports have increased to a very substantial extent. The figures are:—

Imports	£31,019,000	Decrease.....	£1,321,000, or	4 per cent.
Exports	21,084,000	Increase	2,414,000, or 12.9	,,
Re-exports	5,370,000	Decrease.....	39,000, or 7	,,

The most important decline in the imports is in raw materials for textiles—cotton, flax, jute, silk, and wool—to the extent of 1¼ millions. Raw materials for other industries, notably caoutchouc, are also lower. Food stuffs have varied, wheat, cured fish, and lard having declined considerably, while tea has increased to the extent of £232,000. Manufactured articles are a quarter of a million higher. Taking the exports, there are increases under every class. Yarns and textiles, although there are decreases in detail, are in the gross better by half a million. Cotton yarns and piece goods have been specially buoyant, having increased by £649,000. In the case of metals higher values have told, and the total is better by £900,000. A much larger quantity of copper has been exported to the Continent than in the corresponding month, which accounts for a portion of this increase. Machinery has risen £200,000, but there is a slight decline in hardware and cutlery. For the two months of the current year the figures are:—

Imports.....	£69,163,000	Decrease	£1,536,000, or 1.7 per cent.
Exports.....	42,671,000	Increase	3,474,000, or 8.8 ,,
Re-exports	10,149,000	Decrease	873,000, or 7.8 ,,

THE DEPRECIATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN SHARES.

The depreciation in South African gold and land shares which appears now to have had a check can only be realized when a comparison is made with the prices current last year, when the gold fever was at its height. The quotations in some cases are to-day less than half what they have been, and when the aggregate market value is taken the shrinkage is enormous. Jumpers in November stood at 15 and are now 6, so that the 50,000 shares, instead of being worth £750,000, are now only valued at £300,000. Salisbury was at 12 last November and is now just over 6, but at one time was as high as 20, so that its 25,000 shares were on the market basis worth £500,000, and are now placed at £150,000. The City and Suburban has even had a more pronounced sky-rocket experience, having been boomed to 34, and now standing at 7. The 65,000 shares, instead of being valued therefore at £2,210,000, are now supposed to be worth £455,000. The Oceana Land Company's shares were run to 22 and are now 9. The 150,000 shares were at the higher figure of the value of £3,300,000 and at the lower, £1,350,000. A drop of over 5 in De Beers also represents a shrinkage of about £4,000,000. From these examples, which are, perhaps, the most notable, it will be seen that enormous amounts must have changed hands among speculators in the South African market.

THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH CANAL.

Since the failure of the Comptoir d'Escompte the work at the Isthmus of Corinth Canal has been suspended. Lately a careful survey of the works was made by order of the Greek Government, and the report presented shows that over half a million sterling is still required to complete the undertaking. Up to the present nearly 1¼ millions have been expended. Consul Wood, writing from Patras, states that endeavours are being made to find a company to continue the works, for, as he says, "it would be a pity that such a very useful enterprise should prove a failure."

TELEPHONE MESSAGES BY TIME PAYMENTS.

The telephone is being rapidly developed in Sweden as in other Continental countries. Their system differs, however, from that which prevails here, as there is a charge for each use of the telephone, as well as an annual payment. If the subscribers use the wires to a large extent, no doubt the gross annual cost will be as great as the yearly subscription in London, but, on the other hand, the moderate user will have an advantage. There is a good deal to be said for a time charge, and if, as the English companies declare, the cost to the subscribers is not more than a penny per message over all, the system of making a small charge might be adopted with advantage. The use of the telephones would certainly be much extended if single messages could be sent for a reasonable fee.

The Ladies' Corner.

A LADY LAVENDER FARMER.

A good deal of that famous English scent, lavender water, is made by a woman. Carshalton, in Surrey, was once the centre of some huge lavender farms; but the industry waned and was likely to die when Miss Sarah Sprules opened a distillery and revived the fading fortunes of lavender-growing in Surrey. Previously large quantities were being exported from France and Japan—now nearly all the lavender water comes from the home-grown flower. Miss Sprules, whose name is historical in the district, her father having kept a large lavender farm, lives at Wallington, where she has a sort of bungalow residence, a pretty one-storied building standing in a large garden. Close by is the district where the valuable oils are extracted from bundles of lavender and peppermint, and then diluted for commerce. Miss Sprules is an intellectual woman of about forty, with a kindly face and a pleasant voice. Her place is a delightfully old-fashioned one, for the Sprules have distilled lavender water for over a century. Among her customers are the Queen and the Princess of Wales. The Queen does not like scent herself, but she uses Miss Sprules's lavender water for fumigating and for visitors. She recently sent some handsome bottles of lavender water to the Queen of Italy.

"Do you find that lavender-farming pays?"—"Well," answered Miss Sprules, "my ambition is to build a cottage hospital, and I hope to do that out of my earnings. Of course, the summer is our busiest time. Then we have a lot of visitors from London. I keep a lavender farm myself now, my father did; but I devote all my attention to the distilling and bottling." Miss Sprules takes a pride in bottling, and with the aid of artistic bottles and a bit of pretty ribbon she makes an attractive show.

"The people hereabout grow the lavender and peppermint," she explained, "and bring it here to be distilled. Then, women and children are employed in tending the crops and cutting and carrying them. The peppermint grows side by side with the lavender—the chalky soil suits both. I also grow the deep red damask Provence roses, and sell them to druggists for making conserve of roses. The drying and packing of these give employment to several women." August is the month for distilling the oils. There is very little waste. The peppermint water, for instance, which is separated from the essential oil, is taken home by the workers. They bottle it as a specific against various ills; and the fortunate ones sell it for sixpence a gallon. Then the refuse and stalks of the lavender are collected for manure, and as a substitute for stable straw. Miss Sprules is not a mere commercial creature. She is a broad-minded creature. Her sympathies for the people round her are very active. She takes an interest in Church work. In fact, it was the rector of Carshalton, Lord Victor Seymour, who introduced her lavender farm to the notice of the Queen.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

DE MALORTIE, Baron. "Twixt Old and New." (Ward and Downey.)
[A volume of reminiscences and short stories. Cloth. Pp. viii., 328.]

FERNIE, W. T., M.D. "Influenza and Common Colds." (Percival and Co.)
[Discusses in popular language the causes, character, and treatment of both the diseases mentioned. Cloth. Pp. x., 124. Price 2s.]

LANGFORD, JOHN ALFRED, LL.D. "Heroes and Martyrs, and Other Poems." (T. Fisher Unwin.)
[A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. viii., 132.]

TOLLEMACHE, BEATRIX L. "Engelberg, and Other Verses." (Percival and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 130.]

WILKINS, M. E. "A Humble Romance, and Other Stories." (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)
[Paper covers. Pp. 309. Price 1s.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

Pall Mall Gazette "Extras."

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1st Half-Holiday	EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
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6th and 7th Half-Holidays ...	FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday	The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday	The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays...	The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday.....	The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo"?
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
" The Humane Society.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" The Distinguished Member of the Humane Society.
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWART: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
RENBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Dante Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VELASQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comments as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpenny-worth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an unburdensome introduction and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures in the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The METROPOLITAN RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

The FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall* Extra.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it resists ignorance and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be without any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BIRMINGHAM MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost three hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic feeling which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

The WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly interesting and instructing ideas of our great national collection."

The BRISTOL EVENING NEWS says:—"As wonderful a sixpennyworth as the 'Pictures of the Year' numbers, published in the summer, and would be as invaluable to the 'country cousin,' who wished to 'do' the National Gallery in one afternoon, as to the more leisurely visitor who can afford the twelve half-holidays provided for by the compiler of the guide-book."

The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says:—"This work is for the people—comprehensive, instructive, neat, and cheap. What an improvement if all the dear official catalogues would be modelled on the *Pall Mall* Guide."

The HALIFAX COURIER says:—"It contains a large amount of information about the building and the pictures, their authors, styles, excellences, history, cost, &c., and there are about forty illustrations, of course reproductions of the most famous paintings in the gallery. It is a guide for half-holiday visitors, and is certainly well done."

The CORK EXAMINER says:—"Of the many interesting Sixpenny Extras which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has issued, none exceeds in attraction the one which they have published under the 'Half-holidays at the National Gallery.' It makes a most interesting guide-book to that collection of great pictures. The National Gallery guide-books have been a disgrace both to the Gallery trustees and to the nation. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* 'Extra' supplies a long felt want. The forty-two reproductions of pictures with which the book is embellished cannot be too highly commended for the delicacy and beauty of their execution."

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS says:—"Nothing quite so good in every way as this guide to the National Gallery has hitherto been published. In addition to a complete list of the pictures, each accompanied by a descriptive note, it shows how the whole collection can be profitably and pleasantly examined in twelve visits. There are are forty-two illustrations, all excellent."

The BLACKBURN EVENING EXPRESS says:—"The blocks seem to be by a new and delicate process, but they come up wonderfully well, and so hazy and shadowy a picture as 'The Fighting *Téméraire*,' as the painters would say, clearly brought up, every small detail being reproduced. Country cousins visiting London with a view to seeing the sights will find this hand-book wonderfully useful."

ENGLAND says:—"I have received a copy of a catalogue of the National Gallery, beautifully illustrated, price sixpence, which is published as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. As a handbook it is invaluable. Politically I hate the *Pall Mall*; but I am not so bigoted as not to recognise the public character of this catalogue."

The NEWCASTLE DAILY LEADER says:—"Some of the masterpieces are reproduced in miniature, very often with great effect. The arrangement is simple, the pictures following each other in the order of their official number. With this guide to be had for 6*d.* no visitor need go to the nation's storehouse of art with his fingers in his mouth."

The NORTHERN WHIG says:—"This constitutes an extraordinary sixpence worth. The contents include a splendid illustrated catalogue of pictures, with descriptive notes, which to visitors to the Gallery should prove invaluable."

The OXFORD CHRONICLE says:—"A careful use of this guide by the ordinary visitor would probably make an inspection of our great pictorial collection ten times more interesting and profitable than would otherwise be the case."

The TUNBRIDGE WELLS ADVERTISER says:—"It is one of those useful and smart *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extras' which are indispensable to those who wish to see the sights of London thoroughly."

The BRADFORD OBSERVER says:—"True students and lovers of art will be undiegedly glad to welcome this *catalogue raisonné*. It is a wise piece of work, beautifully and helpfully done."

The BRISTOL MERCURY says:—"It is the only satisfactory guide for the ordinary visitor that we know of."

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5*s. each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Ella Zuila, the heroine of the lofty wire; the Beautiful Lulu; Herr Schalkenbach, with his mysterious Orchestrion; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada;" M. Servais Le Roy, the Marvellous Belgian Conjuror; the Leovilley, Pantomimists; the Troubadour Quartette; Mdlle. Cora, Bicyclist; the Wonderful Haytors; George Sylvester, Vocalist; the Barron Duet and Pantomimic Troupe; Oscar and Charley; Barnum's Zulus; Syretti, Contortionist; Fred Paulsen, the American Champion Lifter; Adelaide and Lilian. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. MAGNETTA, novel illusion, on view all day. 1s. ONOFROFF, the Remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre, at 4.3 and 8.30.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1868). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. James Berry, the Executioner (taken from life), now added. Mrs. Maybrick now added. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Seven Days' Pension and First-class Return Railway Ticket by South Western Fast Trains from London (Waterloo), Five Guineas. Ask for Hotel Tickets.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.

THE LATE MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A funeral service was held yesterday afternoon, in the drawing-room of the United States Minister at Cornwall House, over the remains of Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The service was performed by the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, Presbyterian minister, who was the pastor of the church where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln attended when in Chicago, and who baptized young Abraham Lincoln. All the members of the Legation and their wives, except Mrs. White, wife of the First Secretary, and Major Post, Military Attaché, who are absent in the south of France, were present, in addition to the immediate relations. There was an immense number of floral tributes from friends and American citizens in London. At the conclusion of the service the remains were removed to Kensal Green Cemetery and placed in the vault beneath the chapel pending removal to Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A., for interment in the Lincoln family burial-place.

SHOCKING DEATH OF INDIANS.

Despatches received last night at Queenstown, by the *City of Chester*, from New York, state that on February 22 information was received at Brainerd, Minnesota, that the bodies of sixty Indians, who died of want and exposure, were discovered at Mille Lacs, near White Earth agency. The winter has been unusually severe, and owing to the heavy snows hunting and fishing had to be abandoned.

THE LOSS OF THE "QUETTA."

The Hon. John Douglas, Government Resident at Thursday Island, where the survivors from the *Quetta* were landed, states that it was only the Javanese deck passengers who made a rush for the boats when the vessel began to sink. The Lascars forming part of the *Quetta's* crew behaved admirably.

Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co. received yesterday the following telegram from Brisbane with reference to the loss of the vessel :—"Wreck found twelve fathoms. Government is looking out for rock. No hope further survivors."

ALIENATION OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

In a recent issue of the Sydney *Morning Herald* it is stated that out of the area embraced in the five colonies forming the Australian continent, of 1,885,537,120 acres, no less than 89 millions of acres have been alienated from the Crown. In this connection it must be remembered that the former figures include all the land on the continent, accessible and inaccessible, good and bad. The alienated land is divided as follows :—New South Wales, 22,365,244 acres; Victoria, 22,493,913 acres; Queensland, 10,927,057 acres; South Australia, 10,780,738 acres; and Western Australia, 2,270,676.

According to present arrangements, the funeral of the late Sir James Ingham will take place on Monday at Kensal-green Cemetery. The cortège will leave the residence of the deceased at eleven o'clock.

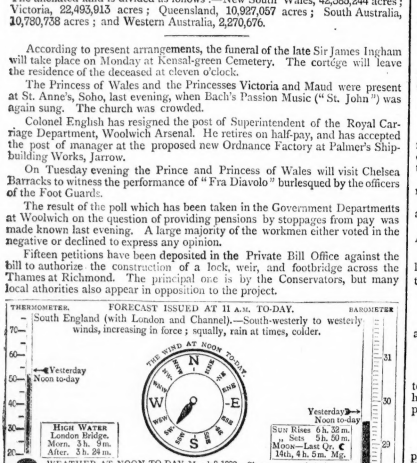
The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud were present at St. Anne's, Soho, last evening, when Bach's Passion Music ("St. John") was again sung. The church was crowded.

Colonel English has resigned the post of Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich Arsenal. He retires on half-pay, and has accepted the post of manager at the proposed new Ordnance Factory at Palmer's Shipbuilding Works, Jarrow.

On Tuesday evening the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Chelsea Barracks to witness the performance of "Fra Diavolo" burlesqued by the officers of the Foot Guards.

The result of the poll which has been taken in the Government Departments at Woolwich on the question of providing pensions by stoppages from pay was made known last evening. A large majority of the workmen either voted in the negative or declined to express any opinion.

Fifteen petitions have been deposited in the Private Bill Office against the bill to authorize the construction of a dock, weir, and footbridge across the Thames at Richmond. The principal one is by the Conservators, but many local athorities also appear in opposition to the project.



FOURTH EDITION.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGES IN CHICAGO.

POLICEMEN KILLED BY ROBBERS.

CITIZENS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

A Reuter's telegram from Chicago says :—A desperate affray occurred here yesterday. A man named Patrick Crowe paid a visit to the house of a woman in the city, and, presenting a revolver at her, demanded some diamonds which she possessed, valued at £3,000. The woman refusing to comply, Crowe shot her in the arm, and seizing the jewels was rushing from the room when his escape was barred by a female negro servant, who, hearing her mistress's screams, had hurried to the rescue. A struggle ensued between her and Crowe, who was only able to free himself and get away after rendering the servant senseless by a blow from the butt of his revolver. On reaching the street two policemen endeavoured to arrest the man, but he shot them both, inflicting mortal wounds. Finally he was arrested and taken to the police station.

A Central News telegrum from Chicago says :—An immense amount of excitement was caused here last night by the attempt of the police to secure a notorious robber named Kane, who was wanted on several serious counts. Two officers attempted to seize him, but before they could lay hands upon him the robber had fired from his revolver twice, disabling both, and then fired again, killing them. A hue and cry was raised and a large crowd gathered from all sides but Kane ran amuck through the city, firing upon all who stood in his way. Many citizens were wounded, some severely. Finally he was brought to bay by a posse of police, and then as is usual in such cases he was clubbed into submiseion. The mob who had become exasperated by the indiscriminate shooting made a desperate attempt to wrest the prisoner from the officers' custody with a view to lynching him, but the police managed with some difficulty to retain him, and he was lodged safely in gaol.

BRITISH AND GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES OF GIN LANDED AT ZANZIBAR.

A Reuter's telegram received this morning from Zanzibar says :—Mr. Mackenzie, of the British East Africa Company, has to-day sailed back to Mombasa after a long stay here. He has arranged with Major Wissmann a plan of joint action to prevent the sale of arms in their respective spheres of administration with a view to checking slave raids in the interior. The sale o breechloading arms and ammunition is absolutely prohibited, and only a limited number of muzzle-loaders with gunpowder is to be allowed to trading caravans, and that solely for their protection. Stringent regulations have been agreed upon to prevent the sale of arms to the natives by private persons who come to this part of Africa for sporting purposes. Major Wissmann and Mr. Mackenzie are in perfect accord, and will advance each other's authority in their respective spheres of influence. Mr. Mackenzie is framing a licence law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within British territory. Two German vessels recently discharged here 7,650 cases of gin.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

A DEMAND FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

A Central News telegram from Paris says :—The *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* this morning states that the Minister for the Colonies has received a despatch from French Governor of Dahomey asking for reinforcements to the amount of 4,000 men. Without these, the despatch adds, he cannot undertake to definitely crush the rebels.

M. TISZA'S RESIGNATION DEMONSTRATIONS.

STUDENTS DISPERSED BY SOLDIERY.

Several demonstrations were made last night in the streets against M. Tisza in Pesth in connection with the Ministerial crisis.—*Reuter.*

At Prague 600 students created a disturbance by groaning and hooting before the residences of the old Czech professors. Two companies of infantry who were summoned to the scene of the rioting dispersed the students with fixed bayonets. Ten arrests were made.—*Reuter.*

MUNCHAUSEN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

In order to obtain more complete informationn o the matter of the alleged "treason" at Tel-el-Kebir, a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, having in mind Mr. Stanhope's answer last night, called this morning at the War Office and asked to see the Secretary of State for War. He was ultimately conducted to the presence of Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, Mr. Stanhope's private secretary who said : "I have spoken to the Secretary of State concerning your request, and he has instructed me to reply that we have absolutely no record of the occurrence mentioned in a magazine article by a man who has left the army; and have never heard of it. It is doubtful, however, whether we should have had it mentioned in any of the dispatches, as it was at any rate only in the province of the commanding officer. We do not propose to enter into any controversy on the subject; the answer Mr. Stanhope made in the House last night is all he can give and all he proposes to give in the matter."

TWO YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS GUILLOTINED.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris to-day says two precocious criminals, named Albert Jeantrou, eighteen, and Henri Ribot, twenty, were guillotined this morning for robbing and murdering an old woman.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The gross earnings for February of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, including leased lines, amount to 2,703,852 dols., against 2,461,729 dols. for the corresponding month of last year.—*Reuter.*

PENNSYLVANIAN COTTON MILLS.—A BRITISH SYNDICATE.

A British syndicate has purchased land in Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of establishing two mammoth cotton mills with dwellings for employés, &c.—*Reuter.*

A Central News telegram says the company will start with 3,000 hands.

QUEBEC AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In the Quebec House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. David brought forward a motion against Imperial Federation, which was carried unanimously. In the course of his speech Mr. David declared himself more in favour of annexation to the United States than of Imperial Federation.—*Reuter.*

The Conservatives in the Quebec House of Assembly refused to vote on the motion condemning federation.—*Dalziel.*

A Central News telegram from Galveston says a despatch received there announces that Raimondo Palacio has been elected President of Venezuela.

AN INCIDENT OF THE OPENING OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Sir John Fowler, Bart., went to the expense of paying the way of some of his servants on his Ross-shire and Inverness-shire estates to Edinburgh so that they might witness the opening of the Forth Bridge by the Prince of Wales.

DOCK LABOURERS' AGITATION AT HAMBURG.

The Hamburg dock labourers have formed a trade union with the object of agitating for higher wages and a reduction of the hours of labour.

THE KAISER AS DISCIPLINARIAN.

The bandsman of the 1st Regiment of Guards at Potsdam who was found to be the author of several burglaries has had a very hard sentence passed on him, which has been ratified by the Emperor. Ten years' imprisonment is his punishment, as well as degradation.

GERMAN ADMIRATION OF FRENCH POLICY.

The Berlin *Post* admires the unanimity of the French Chamber on foreign policy, and referring to M. Spuller's declaration says, "The recognition of the German nation for such an attitude will not be withheld from the French people."

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

MAGNIFICENT OFFER TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. Henry Tate, of Streatham, has (says the *Athenæum*) offered to the trustees of the National Gallery about sixty fine modern pictures, the cream of his collection, estimated to be worth nearly £90,000. These pictures include Sir John Millais's "Vale of Rest," "North-West Passage," and "The Knight Errant"; three works of Mr. Hook, being "Home with the Tide" (1880) and two others; Mr. Orchardson's "First Dance," "Her Mother's Voice," and "The Tiff;" Mr. Waller's "Success"; two pictures by Mr. Alma Tadema; two by Mr. Gow; two Linnells; Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Mare and Foal"; and examples by J. Crome and Constable, Messrs. P. Graham, Waterhouse, Frank Bramley ("Saved," No. 666 at the last Academy), and Boughton, and Lady Butler. This gift is offered, we understand, contingent on the pictures being housed without unnecessary delay in Trafalgar-square as a portion of the National Gallery. The trustees of the National Gallery, naturally enough, wish to be allowed to select the best pictures from the Tate collection and decline the rest. It is said that the owner demurs strongly to this idea. Meanwhile, the trustees are in communication with the Treasury as to the means of extending the Gallery so as to accommodate the greater part, if not the whole of the pictures in question. It is hoped that the generous collector will not insist on "the whole or none" being placed in the public gallery, where it is obvious room ought to be found only for the finest examples of the best masters.

We may add that whispers are in circulation of another intended gift to the National Gallery on an even more magnificent scale than Mr. Tate's.

THE NEW NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The recent death of Lord Lamington having created a vacancy among the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, Mr. Alexander has (says the *Athenæum*) accepted the vacant seat. It is needless to add that this appointment confirms the opinions of those who ascribed to Mr. Alexander the magnificent gift of a new building for the gallery in question. The designs for this work are now under consideration by the authorities, and when approved will be immediately put in the builder's hands for execution upon that site in the rear of the National Gallery which has been secured for the purpose. The design Mr. Christian has prepared agrees generally with that of the façade in Trafalgar-square.

MR. GERMAINE AND THE THEATRES BILL.

Mr. Germaine writes to us as follows :—

"1, Temple-gardens, E.C., March 7, 1890.

"Sir,—Your report of the debate on the Theatres and Music Halls Bill at the London County Council last Tuesday has only this moment been brought to my notice.

"In this report you state, referring to myself : 'He proceeded to criticise certain proposals which he alleged were contained in the bill, referring specifically to Clause 21, but on being challenged Mr. Germaine admitted, on reference to the printed copy, that this statement was inaccurate.' This is a totally incorrect version of what occurred.

"In my remarks I stated that a clause existed in the bill by which, if an artiste were to sing a song that had not been allowed, the licence of the place of entertainment would thereby become 'absolutely void, unless the court otherwise order,' a manifestly most unjust and unfair result. It was impossible for me to admit, as your reporter suggests, that this provision was not in the bill, as any one could find it there for himself.

"When the clause was reached I took the opportunity of pointing out to those who had denied its existence that, though the makers of the bill, they did not know its contents, and I succeeded in obtaining an alteration of the wording much more equitable towards the music-hall proprietors, to the effect that the licence should be void 'if the court so order.'"

Our reporter writes :—"I am not prepared to contest the accuracy of Mr. Germaine's correction; but I may point out, in mitigation of sentence that the reporters laboured under serious disadvantages on Tuesday last. The Theatres Bill is a very complex measure, containing over fifty clauses; but it was impossible for the pressmen to obtain a copy of the document at any time during the debate. In reply to a private inquiry, Mr. Fardell blandly stated that plenty of copies could be obtained on the following day—if the bill were adopted. The unhappy reporters were therefore wholly in the dark as to the provisions of clauses which were discussed. Possibly many of the councillors themselves were in a like predicament When Mr. Germaine referred to one clause, there were cries of "read!" and denials that any such clause existed. Then followed much anxious fumbling with a copy of the bill, and hurried examination of various pages. Mr Germaine cleared the air at last incident by suggesting that possibly one of his colleagues had misinformed him. If these gentlemen who presumably had ample opportunity of studying the contents of the bill, were in doubt as to its provisions, is it matter for wonder that reporters without copies should fall into some trifling error?"

"YOUNG MEN'S CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS."

An entirely novel suggestion is exciting the interest of Conservative organizers. It is proposed to start (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) a federation of Young Men's Conservative Associations, on the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association. The premises should contain baths, reading-rooms, and gymnasium, and a hall for political lectures. At present the upper and middle classes and working men are well provided with Conservative clubs, but there is a large body consisting of young clerks, shop assistants, &c., who cannot afford the expense of a West-end club, whilst they do not care to belong to a working-man's club. It is with this class that the proposed associations will deal. The central office is giving the suggestion their serious attention, and are very favourably disposed towards it. The main difficulty is of course money, but it is expected that the associations will be self-supporting when once the initial expenses have been defrayed.

THE DEAD LOCK AT THE LAW COURTS.

"A London Barrister" makes a slashing attack in the *Morning Post* on "the perfectly scandalous and discreditable state of things now existing in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice." Baron Huddleston, he writes, has been ill off and on for a very long time, and why he does not retire and give place to a healthy man is a mystery. What has happened to Mr. Justice Williams is not quite clear, but it is rumoured that, after sitting for less than a week, he will not return this side of Easter. It is a disgrace to our judicial system that no provision is made to supply the places of judges incapacitated by illness. Every prominent actor has his understudy; every county court judge can fill his place by a deputy. Circuit comes, nearly all the judges leave town, although two or three Commissioners chosen from the Bar might well relieve an equal number of judges, who could remain in town. Why does not the Incorporated Law Society, or that worse than useless body, the Bar Committee, move in the matter? Why does not the Bar petition the Lord Chancellor and Lord Coleridge? Why do these high functionaries want petitioning? Cannot they see that the administration of justice on the common law side of the High Court is falling into disrepute and contempt? The Queen's Bench Division is becoming a by-word. Even when the judges are in town the courts do not sit with certainty and punctuality; the judges frequently break into days to attend committee meetings and so on; but nothing has hitherto been realized equalling in grotesque importance the present condition of the tribunal—one Lord Justice of Appeal sitting to hear non-jury cases, Lord Coleridge at the Old Bailey, and the common law Court of Appeal shut for an indefinite period! Meanwhile the profession suffers heavily, but probably not so heavily as the public, who settle their disputes as best they can, rather than endure the anxieties, worries, and loss consequent upon what I conceive to be the wickedly defective arrangement made by the authorities.

TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., presided over the second annual meeting of the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Rents and Values, held yesterday at the National Liberal Club. A report was submitted showing that great progress had been made during the year. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the landlords should bear their fair share of the burdens of taxation. Among the speakers in addition to the chairman were Earl Compton, M.P., Mr. Channing, M.P., Mr. T. H. Bolton, M.P., Mr. W. Saunders, and Mr. Charles Harrison.

FIVE YEARS FOR THE LAMBETH BURGLAR.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday William Whittam, who has obtained notoriety as the Lambeth armed burglar, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for shooting at two policemen in the early morning of January 28, with a view to resist apprehension.—John Thomas Lawrence, a catsmeat dealer, who lived at Chelsea, was found guilty of the manslaughter of his wife, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

It is proposed to entertain Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., at a public dinner at Ashford, in honour of his services to the district, and in celebration of the discovery of coal at Dover.

THE GOVERNMENT FIASCO LAST NIGHT

TRICKERY, OR DISORGANIZATION?

The ignominious collapse of the debate last night was the theme of a thousand rumours and conjectures in the lobbies and outside St. Stephen's.

The more ardent spirits of the Opposition were inclined to represent the affair as a trick of the astute Akers-Douglas. The Government, say they, found itself water-logged in the debate. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Russell had riddled their case between wind and water. The Attorney-General had made clear a "genius for inaccuracy." In the Tory ranks there was division and dissension. Mr. Jennings' amendment censuring the *Times* was in imminent prospect. It was known that many Tories intended to vote for it. It was known that Lord Randolph Churchill would do so. There were rocks ahead in last night's debate. Mr. Sexton, it was generally rumoured, had some sensational revelations to make about Delaney; and Mr. Parnell was going to drive home the moral of St. Pancras. "Happy thought," says Mr. Akers Douglas: "Let the House be counted out—which only requires that we should not

Strive
Officiously to keep alive,

and the order will become a lapsed order. No division can be taken, we are out of the mess. Saved!" And then those ardent spirits of the Opposition, Irish or otherwise, draw a highly-coloured picture of Mr. Smith's relief, and of an informal Cabinet Council falling on the neck of the immobile Senior Whip.

All this, of course, is altogether pitched too high. The Government would, no doubt, have been only too glad to find salvation in this way if the "count out" could have fallen on the shoulders of the Opposition, or appeared to be nobody's responsibility. The opposite is the case. When the House resumed at 8.50, and a Liberal member rose to continue the debate, Mr. Halley Stewart, in the usual way, moved a count to increase his audience, which was then nil. This is done almost every night. Of the thirty-six members who then came in, half were Liberals. That is to say, there were less than a score of Tories out of the hundred or so who were about the precincts, in dining or smoking room as usual. Result, collapse of a full-dress debate, such as has never been counted out before. But the loss of dignity, the waste of time, and the ignominy of having to set up the debate again (which will have to be done) falls on the Government and on Mr. Akers-Douglas, who did not keep a House.

The true significance is simply this—that the Ministerialists are sick of the debate and of keeping up the fiction that the other side are "criminals."

THE TRAM AND 'BUS MEN'S UNION.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF ST. PANCRAS VICTORY.

At an early hour this morning a meeting of the members of this union took place at the Congregational schools, Maynard-street, Tower-road, Rotherhithe. There was a considerable number of men present. Mr. L. Stevens, L.C.C., presided, being supported by the Rev. Mr. Grinyer, Mr. T. Sutherst, and others. Mr. Stevens said, as a proof of the general desire to shorten hours of labour, he might tell them the London County Council were reducing the hours of their employés wherever they could do so to a standard of eight hours a day, and he was convinced that if the Council controlled the trams and 'buses they would at once reduce the hours of the men to at all events ten hours a day, and two hours for meals. He hoped in the meantime that the twelve hours' bill would be passed. Mr. Sutherst said, as an earnest of how the tram and omnibus men had taken this movement to heart he would tell them an incident of the St. Pancras election which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Bolton, while travelling in a tramcar, was asked by the conductor whether, if elected, he would vote for their twelve hours bill. Mr. Bolton promised he would, and the conductor then said he would have his support, and the support of the other members of the union in the constituency. So well did he work that he secured promises from over a hundred of his friends on the trams, and probably won the election. That was a lesson to both parties in the House of Commons. A resolution pledging the meeting to support the Twelve Hours Bill was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Grinyer, seconded, and carried.

ANOTHER STANLEY LETTER.

Another interesting Stanley letter, dated Cairo, 21st January, 1890, prefaces the latest of the pamphlets in which the German publishing firm of F. A. Brockhaus of Leipzic announces the authorized publication of Mr. Stanley's forthcoming book. In reply to a communication from Mr. Brockhaus Mr. Stanley writes:—

Dear Mr. Brockhaus,—I consider the last paragraph of your letter to me as very benevolent—"As soon as the festivities leave you time." It is not the festivities which keep me from work; it is the visitors and the letters. They are innumerable!!!

You know that I went to the Albert Nyanza because Emin Pasha was a brave governor who was in distress, and my nearest friends in England were very anxious about him. Then I volunteered to come to his assistance. I hope you belong to those who believe that I have not dragged the Pasha away against his will. All that I asked him for was to be enlightened as to his labours. I should have been happy to be able to assist him in any way. For this was my task. But you will see all this in my new book.

The book will likewise contain quite new about the surprising experiences of this "Sturm and Drang" travel. . . . I hope you have been successful in your endeavour to make the world wiser and better through your spread of knowledge, and that Brockhaus of Leipzig will publish the new revelations from dark Africa.—I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely, HENRY M. STANLEY.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates are issued this morning. The net estimate for the coming financial year is £13,786,600, being an increase of £101,200 as compared with the net estimate for the expiring financial year. There is an increase of £194,500 in shipbuilding material, £89,863 in wages, £42,100 in victualling, and £36,556 in the personnel for shipbuilding, while there is a decrease of £264,300 on contract work. The total estimated expenditure upon new construction without armaments in the coming year is £6,551,031, exclusive of the cost of the Australian squadron, which is as follows—namely, £2,966,101 for the ships building and completing in her Majesty's dockyard, and £3,585,930 for the vessels constructing by contract, which is to be defrayed out of the special fund created under the Naval Defence Act, and is not included in the ordinary estimates. The expenditure on the dockyard-built vessels is to be met out of the unexpended balance of 1889-90, from the votes and stores provided in 1889-91, and by advances under the provisions of the Naval Defence Act.

THE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH RESIDENTS IN PALESTINE.

In a communication just received from the Rev. J. Howell, of Mountain Ash, now in Palestine, further details are given of the outrage on British residents recently recorded. The rev. gentleman remarks:—"After inquiring at the proper quarter, I have been informed that some of the cruel wretches whoattacked and robbed the Englishmen, Mr. Webb and his wife, have been arrested. One pounds in money and a portion of the stolen goods has been recovered, and the authorities are confident that presently all will be found. It will be remembered that Mr. Webb was dangerously wounded, and had a very narrow escape of his life, and that he was robbed of what was equivalent to about £300. The case has created considerable sensation among those who sojourn in the land. The British consuls at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Carpa, and Beyrout have exerted themselves energetically in the matter. It is reported that two days after the dastardly attack on Mr. Webb, his wife, and servant, some Germans were attacked and robbed in the same locality. The eye of one person was pulled out, and the hand of another person cut off. The general complaint is that there is no Government here. It is better now, however, than it used to be, for not very long ago no visitors, I am told, could go out safely at night at Jerusalem."

PRESENTATION TO SIR CHARLES HALLÉ.

At the last of the present series of the Bradford subscription concerts, which concluded the twenty-fifth season of these undertakings, Sir Charles Hallé was presented, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, with a magnificent silver casket, which in design is mainly an exquisite model of St. George's Hall, Bradford, in which so many of Sir Charles Hallé's triumphs have been achieved. An address worded in most complimentary terms was at the same time presented to Sir Charles Hallé, who, in reply, said his present proud position had been achieved through his keeping faithfully to the high ideal which he had set before himself, namely, the cultivation of the highest class of music.

COLLIERY OWNERS SUGGEST ARBITRATION.

The council of the National Federation of Colliery Owners met at the Westminster Palace Hotel yesterday, and resolved to offer to the men to submit the wages' dispute to arbitration, founded on the previous offer to allow the inspection of the accounts of representative collieries, and that if the arbitrators should decide that an advance was justifiable, it should take effect as from the 15th inst. The representatives of the miners will be asked to decide upon this without delay.

STAMFORD ELECTION.—RESULT.

GREAT LIBERAL ADVANCE.

Mr. H. J. Cust (C.)	4,236
Mr. A. Priestley (L.)	3,954
Majority	282

THE SUICIDE AND THE CORONER.

A Melbourne correspondent forwards the following letter, addressed to the coroner, read at the inquest on the body of William James Stubbs, who committed suicide by shooting himself in a train on the Brighton Beach line near that city. The deceased was about thirty-seven and unmarried. He was a carpenter and was at his lodgings on the 16th at lunch time. In the pockets of his clothes were found several letters, which showed clearly that he intended to commit suicide. Amongst them was the following, which was addressed to the coroner:—

To Dr. Youl, City Coroner.

My dear Doctor,—While still in the flesh, and ere my soul takes its flight from that frail tenement of clay the body, allow me, with all due respect to the serious functions of your high and important office, to tender you my hearty congratulations on the businesslike and consistent manner in which you have for a considerable length of time performed the onerous duties of coroner to the city of Melbourne. As you are aware, I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and in anticipation I cannot but regret the fact that when we do meet I shall have to occupy the unconscious position in the interview, besides having to suffer without opposition the indignity of being "sat on." However, dear doctor, I feel assured that you and the respectable company who may assist in the ceremony of inquiry will do so with becoming respect and decorum, if not for my own memory's sake, at all events for the sake of those who have the misfortune to be connected with me by ties of blood. The question has been raised, "Is life worth living?" Speaking personally, I must say, in many respects, I have found it "a jolly old world," and if I have had a really good share of its ill-luck, I have also had a fair share of its pleasures. Therefore, I think that I and this ancient planet may say "quits." I dare say, dear doctor, you find life on the whole pretty jolly. It is just possible that if I possessed your ability, and the good fat screw attached to your office, I would not be in such a hurry to leave this sphere. However, we cannot all be city coroners; and even you, dear doctor, must at times encounter vexations. In conclusion, let me express the hope that your remaining years may be characterized with an abundance of the joys of life and few of its ills, and that, when your time for disunion arrives, it may be at a period of contented old age, unattended by violence, and in the orthodox manner, thus avoiding the necessity and unenviable notoriety of being "sat upon."—In prospect of an early meeting, I remain, with due respects, yours, &c., IN CARNE.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

The Railway Rates Inquiry was resumed at the Westminster town-hals this morning. Mr. Alfred Hickman resume l his address on behalf of the traders of South Staffordshire. He said the present competition in rates was absolutely stifled. In fact, he contended it was no advantage to the public to start three trains at the same moment from London. Mr. Hickman was afterwards examined by Mr. Balfour Browne and spoke to many of the trades of the Staffordshire having left the district for South Wales, and other places, owing to the prohibitive railway rates. The Inquiry will sit on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next week.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS CAKE.

The stately Bible House in Queen Victoria-street City, the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was invaded yesterday by crowds of excited and happy-looking children—mostly girls—accompanied by many children of a larger growth. The occasion was to celebrate the eighty-sixth birthday of the B.F.B.S. When the society was instituted in 1804 there were only thirty-five translations of the Jewish Scriptures in living languages in existence; now, thanks to the exertions of the society of over ten millions sterling, the Gospel of the Son of Man has been rendered into nearly three hundred languages and dialects. A very interesting book is a collection of specimen translations of John iii. 16. It has been the custom of the society to have a cake for distribution amongst its juvenile aiders and abettors corresponding in weight with its years. This year's cake was a splendid birthday, and so a cake weighing 86 pounds was duly baked and sugared for the anniversary. This cake was half as big as a beer barrel, and was a "symphony" in pink and white—like the cake with which North-country folk go "a-mothering." A meeting was held in the library, Mr. Charles Taylor acting as chairman. His introductory remarks were few. James Thomas said the juvenile who had collected the most money was to cut the cake. This honour fell to young Miss Rymer, of Croydon, whose collecting card showed a total for the year of £1 16*d*. With praiseworthy diligence she sawed at the sugar until the knife was firmly embedded; at which there were loud cheers. Then Archdeacon Farrar spoke to the children wise words about what the Scriptures had done, first for nations and then for individuals. Downstairs an overflow meeting was held in the committee room; and elsewhere little mites were instructed and amused by means of a magic lantern. Tea in the warehouse was the next feature of the programme, and then each juvenile collector in the metropolitan district departed, the proud possessor of a piece of the great cake.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

HOW PELLY GOT TO KNOW BURCHELL.

Concerning the murder in Canada of Mr. F. C. Benwell, of Cheltenham, the Rev. Raymond P. Pelly (vicar of Saltfron Walden, Essex), whose son was one of the party of young men that went out to meet Burchell (now in custody in the Dominion) writes to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, explaining the circumstances under which his son became connected with the accused. Young Mr. Pelly answered an advertisement in a London paper, and through an agency was introduced to Burchell, who represented that he owned three farms near Niagara Falls, but that his chief occupation was supplying horses to the Canadian lines of railway and dealing in horses generally. Mr. Pelly met Burchell at the Norwood house of his father-in-law, an agreement was come to, and just as they left England Pelly was introduced to young Benwell, this being the first time of their meeting. The Rev. Mr. Pelly denies that his son is in any way connected with a person who has been named as associated with Burchell. He is a graduate of Cambridge and a major in the 3rd Essex Volunteers.

THE RETURN OF THE SEA-GULLS.

The sea-gulls, who, contrary to their wont, have not been seen on the Thames during the recent exceptionally severe weather, made their first appearance this season yesterday afternoon between Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridge. The flight, some fifteen or twenty strong, appeared to belong to the black-headed species. Their graceful movements were watched by many loiterers gathered on the bridge or leaning upon the parapet wall of the Embankment.

GAS IN THE SHAH'S DOMINIONS.

The Shah is about to introduce some Western light in his dominions. To this end he has commissioned his Ambassador in Berlin to send engineers, technologists, and workmen to Persia in order to provide the larger towns there with gasworks.

THE RECENT SCHOOL BOARD LIBEL CASE.

In the matter of the recent London School Board libel case, in which Mr Helby (the defendant), the chairman of the Works Committee, was adjudged to pay £200 damages, Mr. Helby has served the clerk of the School Board with a writ to recover damages, on the ground that it was the Act of the Board, in improperly allowing copies of the report to be sold, which enabled Mr. Johnson to bring his action.

A matinée of "Clarissa" will be given by Mr. Thomas Thorne and the Vaudeville Company at the Crystal Palace on Thursday.

Miss Amy Roselle and Mr. Arthur Dacre will play "Delicate Ground" for Mr. Newbound's benefit at the Grand, on Tuesday next, and for Mr. Hay's benefit at the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday next.

Mr. Arthur Dacre has been engaged to open the new Richmond theatres playing his original part of "Jim the Penman," and the leading rôle in "A Scrap of Paper."

Mr. Hermann Vezin will appear at the Grand Theatre, Islington, next week as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Michael William Balfe, the son of the composer of "The Bohemian Girl," is in a state of some distress. A small fund is being collected to enable him to utilize certain inventions of his own, which, will, it is held, secure him a livelihood.

Mr. Stanford, on Monday, will introduce a bill in the United States Senate instructing the Finance Committee to inquire if the Government may not make loans upon mortgages deposited with it upon real estate.—*Reuter.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED.—AMERICANS FIRM.—SMALL BUSINESS.

There is a quiet demand for money in the open market this morning, and as the supply is now about sufficient to meet ordinary requirements borrowers can generally obtain what they want at about 3½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is little better than 3 per cent., though the nominal quotation is still 3 to 3⅝ per cent.

No feature of special interest is observable in the Stock Markets, and prices have not moved to any appreciable extent. There may be some rather sharp fluctuations on Monday in connection with the closing of accounts in anticipation of the settlement, which commences on Tuesday, but it is not expected that much fresh business will be entered into until after the account has been adjusted. Consols are quiet and show no change. In the Home Railway market the stocks of the heavy lines are weak, and Chatham Ordinary has been offered, while the Deferred stocks of the southern lines have given way. In fact, about the only firm stock in the market is Hull and Barnsley. Foreign Government securities are quiet, without material change. American Railroads are all higher, including a sharp recovery in Milwaukee, Louisville and Nashville, and Reading shares. Union Pacific shares, too, are better. It is reported from the other side that the Government will take 1,000,000 dols. of Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds, 4,000,000 dols. of which are Four's, and will allow the Union Pacific to substitute other securities. Trunks are dull, but Mexican Railway issues are steady.

The share capital of the Penjom Pahang Gold Company (Limited) is £190,000 in £1 shares, whereof 100,000 are to be allotted to the Punjom and Sunghie Dua Sanamam Mining Company (Limited), of Victoria, Hong Kong (Concessionaires and Pioneer Company), and 60,000 are now offered for subscription. The company has been formed to acquire the mining and other rights over an area of twenty square miles in the State of Pahang, including the Penjom Gold Mines, now working, with machinery, plant, and buildings. Penjom is situated at the fork of the two rivers Jelai and Lepis, and is about 180 miles distant by river from Pekan, the capital of Pahang.

The share certificates of the Reynolds Gold Mining Company (Limited), are now ready for delivery in exchange for the banker's receipts.

We are informed that arrangements have now been completed for the amalgamation of the following tramway companies, viz.:—The City of Buenos Ayres, the Anglo-Argentine, the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano, and the Central of Buenos Ayres. Meetings of shareholders will shortly be convened, at which the provisional arrangements entered into by the directors of the respective companies will be submitted for approval.

The report of the Star Life Assurance Society for the year ending December 31, states that 3,062 policies were issued for the assurance of £863,415, the annual premiums on which amount to £31,884. The sum of £14,228 has been received for the purchase of 27 immediate annuities, amounting to £1,642. The total amount of assurances now in force is £10,262,523. The claims were in respect of 557 policies, and amounted to £214,896, including bonus additions of £33,358. The income amounted to £440,259, and after the payment of all expenses and claims the balance was £140,326. The amount paid for cash bonus to shareholders and to policyholders in commutation of reversionary bonuses was £165,829. The assurance and annuity fund now stands at £2,764,848. The average rate of interest realized on the investments was £4 4*s*. 5*d*. per cent.

A London branch of the Koro Concession Exploration Company of Swaziland Limited, with offices opened at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., where all information as to the affairs of the Com pany can be obtained.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures are one and a half points higher with sellers.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Hull and Barnsley ¼. *Receded:* South Eastern Deferred ½, Chatham Ordinary ⅜, Brighton Deferred, Great Western, and Midland ¼, Great Eastern, North Western, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Greek Four per Cent. Monopoly ¼, Hungarian Gold and Spanish ⅛. *Declined:* Greek Six per Cent. ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Rises:* Milwaukee, Louisville and Nashville, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¾ each, Union Pacific shares ⅝, Wabash Preference, Denver Preferred, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Erie shares ¼ each, Lake Shore, Atlantic First, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each. *Relapse:* New York Central ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower:* Mexican Central ¼, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16. *Higher:* Canadian Pacific ⅜.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Mysore Gold 5-16, Elmore's Copper and Tamarugal Nitrate ⅛. *Receded:* San Paulo ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols(2½)Money	97⅞	98
Do. Account	97⅝	97⅝
Do. 1903	99	99⅛
New 2½ per Cents.	94⅜	94⅝
Local Loans Stock	102⅛	102⅜
India 3½ per Cents.	107⅜	107½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ra	109	1
Do. Bonds, 1874	100	1 xd
Bk. of England St.	354	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111⅛	12 xd
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	102	⅛
Birmingham 4 p. c.	130	11
Leeds 4 per cent.	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½xd
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95	6
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	110½	11½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 p c Ins	110	11
Natal 4 p. c. C1337	103	10 xd
N.S Wales Ins 1933	113	15
" 3½ 1924.....	103	4 xd
New Zealand 4 p. c. Ins	107	8
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins	110	11
S. Austin. 4p.c. Reg.	109½	10½
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1883	111¼	12½
W. Australia 4 p.c. Ins	107	8
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	77⅛	8⅝xd
Do. 3½ p.c. Estnl.	60	2
Do. Cedulas A	43½	4⅝
Do. " B	43½	4⅝
Austrian Gold	95	5
" Silver	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1889	65½	6½
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	75¾	6¾
Do. " (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	100	1
" Cedulas "	33½	4½
" "J"	31½	2½
Bulgarian	89¾	30⅝
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica 6 p.c.	89	2
" B	87	9
Ecuador, New	23¾	4⅜
Egyptn. Domn. 1003	103¾	⅜
Do. Unified	89½	⅜
Egypt. Preference	104	⅜
Do. Daira Sanlea	84	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rentes	86⅛	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104½	⅜
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	90¾	⅜
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	75	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	86½	⅛
Italian	91¾	⅜
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	96	½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16¾	17
Do. 6 p. c.	20	¾
Portuguese	25½	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	74	¼
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	39¼	40¾
Do. B	39¼	40¾
Do. D	17⅜	18¾
4½ p. c. 1871	97	½
5 p. c. Defence	102¾	¾
5 p. c. Priority	97	⅜
Uruguay Unified	73	½
Do. 6 p. c. 1883	88¾	6¾xd
Virginia Funded	6¾	6½
U.S. 6's c.	105	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	154	6
Do. A	150¾	1
Chatham Ordinary	23¾	⅜
Do. Preference	129	⅜
Caledonian	123½	⅜
Great Eastern	83½	⅜
Great Northern	120	2 xd
Do. A	153	4 xd
Great Western	161¾	2¾ xd
Hull and Barnsley	93	4
Lanc. and York.	121½	2½
North Western	175½	6¾xd
South Western	134	5
South Eastern	130	1
Do. A	46½	⅝
Metro. Consolidated	75⅝	⅜
Do. District	30½	¾
Midland	141½	2¾xd
North Brit. Pref.	78	¾
Do. Def.	61⅞	2½
North Eastern	160	11
South Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	123	31
Do. Deferred	80¾	⅝
Taff Vale	76	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	75½	⅜
Cen. Pacific Shares	33⅜	⅜
Chic. Milaud. St. Pl.	69¾	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	15½	16¾
Do. Preferred	48	¾
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	107⅞	⅜
Louis & Nash	59½	⅜
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10⅝	Hanss.pd.
N.Y. Central Shares	103¾	⅜
New York Ontario	18	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	18¾	⅜
Do. Second Mort.	103½	⅜
Norfolk & West. Pref	62⅜	⅜
N. V., P. & O. Jn. M.	33¾	4
North Pacific Pr.	73	⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾	⅜
Phil & Read Sh.	19¾	⅜
Union Pacific Sh.	66¾	6⅞
Wabash Preferred	30¾	1¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	48⅝	9⅝
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅞	⅛
Do. First Pref.	72¾	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	49¾	⅛
Do. Third Pref.	27⅝	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	71¾	⅛
Mexican Ordinary	36⅝	⅜
Do. First Pref.	17½	⅜
Ob. & 2nd Pref.	71¾	2¼
Mexican Central	7⅛	¼
Mexican National	56½	7⅝
Lombardo-Venetian	11 11/16	13/16
Nitrate Railway	7⅛	2
Taltal	4¾	6¼
B. Ayres & Rosario	164	8
Do. Great Southern	104	7
Central Argentine	43¾	⅜
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22	⅜
Colonial	88	⅜
Consolidated Bank	8¾	⅜
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16
London and Brazil	88	90
Lloyds	26½	7½
Lon. and Westmr.	69	71
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Engl.	39	1
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stand. Bk. of S. A.	66	7
Union of London	44	½
National Discount	11⅞	12
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	11
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6⅜	7¼
Stock Conversion	1⅛	⅜
South African Gold	2⅜	¾
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6½	7
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2⅜	2⅝
Mysore Gold	6¼	¾xd
Quargum Gold	2¾	⅜
Rio Tinto Copper	3 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	2	⅛
Mason & Barry	6¾	⅜
Rio Tinto	15⅝	⅛
Rio Tinto	45¾	⅛
Montana	1¾	⅜
De Beers	16½	⅜
Griqualand West	5¾	⅛
New Jagersfontein	12⅝	⅛
City and Suburban	6½	⅛
Jumper's Gold	7¾	⅜
Hebbes	1⅝	⅛
Robinson	3¾	⅛
Salisbury	6½	7
Rhodesland Exp.	3¾	4¼
S. Afcn. Explorats.	19¾	⅜
Do. New	2	3pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4⅛	⅛
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land	3¾	¼
Southern Land	7⅛	1⅜
Transvaal Land	3⅜	3⅝pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	49	50
Do. Preferred	82½	3¾
Brazilian Submarine	12⅝	⅝
Direct United States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅜	14⅛
Do. Preferred	13⅜	14
Globe Telegraph	5¾	⅝
National Telephone	5	⅛

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	180	90 xd
London Road Car.	5	⅛xd
London Street	113½	12½
London Tramways	184½	15½
North Metropolitan	183¾	⅜

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	122	7
Kent	147	1
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New	360	5
Shiwek & Yahall	164	9
Tarapaca	1¾	⅜
West Middlesex	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	247	50
Imp. Continental	211	16
South Metropolitan	278	83 xd
Do. B	224	7 xd
Do. C	230	40 xd
London Electric	2¾	3
Metrpitan Electric	5¾	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's	6¾	7½xd
Bell's Asbestos	11⅜	3xd
Guinness and Sons	240	2½xd
Hotchkiss	6¾	7
Maxim-Nordenfelt	2⅜	⅜
Bryant and May	15⅜	⅜
Eastman's Ord.	16¾	⅜
Elmore's Copper, &c	6½	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅞	⅜
Ubique Nitrate	11	38
Colorado Nitrate	4¼	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate	14⅛	⅜
Rosario	3	4
San Paulo	3½	4
San Jorge	5½	6
San Donato	2⅜	3⅛
Tamarugal	2	¼
Sulc Union Diaries	11⅜	12
P. and O. Steam Def.	195	200
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Hudson's Bay	20	¾xd
Suez Canal	90⅜	1
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	6

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The article of sensation in the March number of the *Review of Reviews*, which is out to-day, is the "character sketch" of the *Times*. The startling figures given of the shrinkage of circulation consequent on, or at any rate subsequent to, the Pigott forgeries, may possibly be called in question. But Mr. Stead is quite correct in saying that the policy of reducing the price of the "leading journal" from 3*d.* to 1*d.* is under discussion at Printing House-square. Sooner or later the reduction would have been inevitable, even if the Pigott-Walter alliance had never been formed. The *Morning Post* came down from 3*d.* to 1*d.* some years ago, and has prospered ever since. The wonder is that the *Times* should have held out at the higher price so long.

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The other threepenny daily—the *Morning Advertiser*—is, I hear, about to follow the *Post's* example. New machines are now being fitted up in the *Advertiser* office, and as soon as the necessary changes are completed the price of the paper will, it is understood, be reduced to a penny. The *Advertiser* quite deserves the wider publicity which it now proposes to seek. It is by no means exclusively the publicans' paper. The reports—especially, curious as it may seem, on literary subjects—are often excellent. It was, for instance, the only morning paper which gave a full report of Sir John Lubbock's famous lecture a few years ago on "The Best Hundred Books."

***

Mr. Henry Tate, whose magnificent offer to the National Gallery is recorded in another column, is one of the most generous men of the day. He is a wealthy sugar-refiner, and an enthusiastic believer in Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth." In addition to sundry benefactions in the city of Liverpool, he has recently endowed a free library in Lambeth. His fine collection of modern pictures has on several occasions been drawn upon for Mr. Barnett's Easter Exhibitions in Whitechapel.

***

The *Daily Chronicle* is quite right in saying that rumours connecting Canon Liddon's name with the see of Durham are absurd. The see in connection with which his name has been mentioned is not Durham but St. Albans. If it were not for the opposition of her Majesty there is little doubt that this latter see would be offered to the first of English Churchmen. It is rumoured, I may add, that the long delay in filling up the see of Durham arises from another difference of opinion between her Majesty and the Prime Minister. The Queen objects to Canon Liddon at St. Albans, but the Prime Minister objects to Bishop Barry at Durham.

***

The *Globe* and the *Chronicle* "going for" one another in fine Catanswill style. The *Chronicle* distinctly "gets in" (as the Ring has it) this morning not only with a nasty little reference to a certain past exploit of the *Globe's*, but also with a veiled allusion to the current rumour that "old friend Smith" is behind the paper, which (alone among Unionists) suggests the raising of shekels to recoup "old friend Walter."

***

Says the *Chronicle* :—"We do not blame the *Globe* for its sudden devotion to Lord Salisbury. If we had ever been the purveyors of one of his lordship's stolen private papers, and if we had published it for gain at a moment which was most embarrassing to him officially and which might have been terribly disastrous to the nation, perhaps we too might have been tempted into exhibitions of remorseful sycophancy. Had we in our time emulated the 'enterprise' of the *Globe* it is just possible that we too might have felt some sympathy with the recent tactics of the *Times*." "We," adds the *Chronicle* virtuously, "are able to comment on public affairs without party flunkeyism. We have never been subsidized by any party."

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It seems almost a kind of sacrilege to interfere with Holland House. Some time ago there were ugly rumours about the speculative builder cutting down the old elms and rearing his scaffolding and raising his cheap and remunerative terraces. Happily, the rumours rested on as weak foundations as would have been prepared for the houses themselves. But, none the less, the builder is in possession of Holland House. The sharp click of the trowel heard in the frosty air has disturbed the old rooks, who have known the Addisonian mansion for generations, and the scaffolding half conceals the frontage of the place. Happily, it is there to preserve not to destroy. In old days there was a belief that a ghost used to pace that terrace at sundown. He was a ghost not so much seen, if ever seen, as constantly spoken of. Now, at last, he must be permanently exorcised. Even a Holland House ghost could make no stand against a modern contractor and his London men.

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I have just been reading a very pretty description of the dinner which fron King Carnegie gave to the President of the United States and his Cabinet at Washington. The walls of the dining-room at the Arlington Hotel were literally banked with spring flowers. The table was circular in form, thirty-six feet in diameter, and covers were laid for forty. The centre of the table was a mammoth four-leaved clover of maidenhair fern, over which was suspended a great silver lamp, the brilliancy of which was softened by festoons of weaved thrat dropped into the maidenhair. The angles between the leaves of the clover were filled with solid masses of orchids, tulips, and crocuses.

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The bill of fare consisted of oysters on the shell, clear turtle soup, broiled sole from England, with cold cauliflower, broiled breasts of spring chickens from Louisiana with hot asparagus, roasted spring lamb from Scotland, teal ducks from Currituck Sound, North Carolina, and the usual dessert. The wines were Château Yquem, "Twelve Apostles" sherry, Château Lafite, Royal Berton Sec, and some rare Madeira. The menu was engraved in fine script upon heavy bevelled blocks of papier-mâché, and every article of food was described in plain English. In the upper left-hand corner of the block were the initials of Mr. Carnegie, in two shades of green, while the name of the guest was, by a new and peculiar process, blown in glass at the bottom. Again Lucullus met Trimalchio.

***

Buffalo Bill was able to introduce a surprising novelty into his Wild West when he showed it last week to the Populus Romanus. The novelty lay not in Bill himself, but in the material on which he operated. Those bucking horses of his, tamed twice a day, rain or shine, before admiring crowds, had become a little mechanical in their resistance to Bill's cowboys. They always bucked in the beginning and they always yielded in the end. It had become slightly monotonous. Bill was tired of it, so were his boys, so were the very horses. So there was a new attraction in the programme. It seems that typhoid is not the only product of the Campagna. A peculiarly intractable steed is found grazing on its marshy herbage. Two of these spirited quadrupeds were sent to Bill, and he and his cowboys had a hot half-hour with the Roman buckers. But he conquered in the end. It was strange that he should find in the Campagna horses as wild as in the prairie. But in Rome itself he found something stranger still. Near the fountain of Trevi his guide pointed out to him the Palazzo del Bufalo.

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Sectional differences do not seem to prevail at the Reform Club. At the last election of members, Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P. for Battersea, and Mr. J. Lyon, Liberal candidate for the Dartford division of Kent, were among the gentlemen elected to that stronghold of Liberal-Unionism.

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I hope it will not seem like unfeeling levity to remark that there is something rather Hibernian about the dynamics of the latest railway accident reported from America. "While running at high speed," says the report, "the back portion of the train broke away and dashed into the front portion, consisting of the engine and three carriages, which were telescoped." How on earth did the back part of the train, after "breaking away," manage to catch up the engine half at all, not to speak of telescoping it? Think it out, and you may hit on one ingenious explanation. Suppose the train mounting an incline. Near the top the strain breaks connection. The detached half falls behind, but has enough impetus left to crawl over the top on to a steep down slope the other side. The front part is being let gently down this by the use of brakes. The back part comes down full tilt, of course, and the thing is done. But can the report be correct?

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

The vexed question of the best method of providing for communication between the north and south sides of the river at Blackwall was discussed at length by the Council yesterday afternoon at a special meeting for that purpose. Lord Rosebery presided. The Bridges Committee on the 5th inst. presented a report in which it recommended that the construction of a tunnel should be forthwith undertaken. To this Mr. Arthur Arnold then moved an amendment disagreeing with the recommendation.

The debate was resumed yesterday by Mr. Frederic Harrison, who was clearly unwilling to be responsible for the expenditure of an uncertain sum of public money—the estimates varying between £1,250,000 and £3,000,000—upon so novel and difficult a work as the construction of a tunnel under a tidal river, passing through geological strata of an unfavourable kind. Of course it could be done; but it was not the duty of the Council to produce another engineering wonder of the world. In five years' time the question might be ripe for solution, but at present he was in favour of the safer and less costly expedient of a steam-ferry. Mr. W. Hunter followed. He illustrated his arguments by an object-lesson in facts and figures, writ large upon sheets of paper and displayed upon an easel. He scornfully dismissed the high-level bridge scheme as a preposterous notion which nobody considered seriously. A double ferry would be costly, entailing an annual expenditure of at least £56,000, and would be subject to interruptions of various kinds. The members of the Council were pledged up to the eyes to the tunnel scheme. Mr. J. W. Benn protested that a tunnel would involve a rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound. Mr. J. G. Rhodes appealed to his colleagues to declare against the tunnel. Mr. Brudenell-Carter followed with a clever speech. Mr. Carter asked the Council to consider the question as one of metropolitan importance. He gave a long list of densely-populated districts north and south of the Thames that would be greatly benefited by the construction of a convenient and permanent channel of communication. Colonel Hughes said that, as a former director of a steamboat company, he had had great experience, "both on land and shore," and in his opinion a steam ferry, similar to that in use at Woolwich, would amply suffice. Lord Lingen pleaded for twelve months of further reflection before entering upon so gigantic an enterprise. Mr. Lyttelton said a ferry would cost more for working than the interest on the 2½ or 3 millions which would be sunk in a tunnel. Ferry-boats at a point like Blackwall would be subject to incessant interruptions. Frequent delays would be caused by fog. The heavy nature of the vehicular traffic, conveying balks of timber, huge iron girders, and machinery from the various engineering works in the neighbourhood, put the proposed ferry out of the question.

At a quarter past six Lord Rosebery pointed out that many members of weight and authority desired to be heard, and he felt that, on a question of such extreme importance, no precipitate action should be taken. The proposed expenditure represented about a year of their income. It was therefore resolved that the debate should be adjourned to a special meeting on Friday next.

"HAMLET" AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

In Shaksperare's most popular tragedy Mr. Frank Benson proves himself to be the possessor of far higher histrionic capabilities than he was able to display in either "A Midsummer Night's Dream" or "The Taming of the Shrew.' His Hamlet is a conception of the character which undoubtedly contains many happy moments, and he is certainly to be congratulated on the way in which he has developed his reading of the part since he first attempted it some eight years back. To begin with, Mr. Benson's stage appearance as the "meditating Dane" is quite unexceptionable. Then, again, he has wisely refrained from adopting any of the long unconventialities of the day. On the contrary, he has kept for the most part to the level beaten track, and he has been content to make his effects in a straightforward, unforced manner. For instance, he actually looks upon the "counterfeit presentments" of the murdered king and his brother, instead of seeing them in his mind's eye; he adheres to the old-fashioned stage-management of the Play scene. In short, he wisely adheres in the main to the traditions of the tragedy, though now and then he has seen his way to a slight innovation. One of the most successful efforts in Mr. Benson's impersonation is his delivery of the familiar soliloquy which closes the second act, "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I." There are many admirable points in this, and also in his treatment of the scene with Ophelia, in the third act, his exit on the words "To a nunnery! Go!" being perhaps the most striking moment of his whole performance. In his directions to the players the actor aims at too strong a contrast. He tries to be natural and colloquial, but somehow he only succeeds in being rather commonplace. In the Play Scene, too, he rather diminishes the effect of the final climax by an excess of by-play at the commencement of the situation. Still, it must be admitted on the whole that Mr. Benson's Hamlet exhibits his powers in a far more favourable light than any of his previous impersonations in London. Mr. Charles Cartwright plays most soundly and artistically as the King, though he is occasionally a trifle too modern in style—take for example his query, "What do you call the play?" Messrs. J. Weir and H. Athol Forde are an excellent pair of grave-diggers. Mr. G. F. Black is a passable Polonius, Mr. Stephen Phillips a fairly dramatic Ghost, and Mr. Otho Stuart a pleasantly refined Horatio. Miss Ada Farrar's Queen is a decidedly intelligent and promising performance; and Mrs. Benson, though she hardly realized the character to the full, is at any rate a quiet and unobtrusive Ophelia.

MUSICAL MEMS.

Amateurs will dowell to go to the Crystal Palace this afternoon when Mr. Hamish MacCunn's cantata "Bonny Kilmeny" will be performend for the first time. The cantata is an early work by the composer, having been written as far back as 1886, when he was but eighteen years of age. The libretto is an adaptation, by Mr. MacCunn's father, from the Ettrick Shepherd's "Queen's Wake," with the exception of the choral epilogue, the words of which are selected from Dr. Moir's "Elegy on a Beautiful Girl." The cast will include Miss Agnes Larkcom, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Norman Salmond.

Mr. Reginald Groome, who until recently was the solo.tenor at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, is the vocalist at the Popular Concert this afternoon, Mdme. Geisler-Schubert being the pianist.

We hear that the tickets for the Mdme. Arabella Goddard concert on Tuesday are becoming scarce.

The Children's Orchestra, which has in its time been the means of adding considerably to the incomes of various children's hospitals and charities, will give a concert next week at the Meistersingers Club. The proceeds will be given in aid of the orchestra fund, which is a somewhat expensive organization.

The orchestral concert which is to be given at Princes' Hall by the pupils of the Royal College of Music on Monday, is under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Among the students' compositions to be performed are the opening scena from Act III. of "Messalina," an MS. opera by Godfrey Pringle, madrigals by the same composer and Miss Blair-Oliphant, and a song by Arthur Somervell.

One of our most promising amateur orchestras is the Amateur Philharmonic Society, which meets at the Portman Rooms. This is their fifth season, and the committee announce an invitation concert for Thursday next. The orchestral pieces, which Mr. St. John Robinson will conduct, will include Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" overture; Nicolai's overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor;" Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor; Haydn's "Military" symphony, and Riaz's "La Mariposa" entr'acte. The vocalists on this occasion will be Miss Marguerite Hoare and Miss Marion Helmore, Miss Clinton Fynes being the solo pianist. This amateur orchestra now numbers something over forty performers.

The cast for the performance of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," which is to be given at Cambridge, from May 13 to 17, as at present arranged, will be—Orpheus, Mrs. Alfred Bovill; Eurydice, Miss Anna Russell; and Eros, Miss Margaret Davies. The orchestra and chorus will be eighty strong, and Professor Villiers Stanford will conduct.

It is expected that the famous Orpheus Glee Society of Bristol, which paid a somewhat informal visit to London last season, will visit us again this year, at the invitation of the Prince of Wales. The date is not yet fixed, however.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

It is rumoured, says the *Athenæum*, that Messrs. Longman will be the English, and Messrs. Scribner the American, publishers of Mr. William O'Brien's novel, which, in spite of the reputation of the author, is said to be unpolitical. The scene, however, is laid in the Bantry district, and the hero is an Irishman; so it is not improbable that English readers will find a stronger political view expressed than the writer is at all aware of. Except for an unlucky accident, the book would now be in the press; but after the manuscript was completed Mr. O'Brien had the misfortune to lose or mislay five chapters. He is now busily engaged in making good his loss, and still hopes to have the book ready for the spring publishing season.

Mr. James Soames, J.P., of Maze-hill, Greenwich, has promised to contribute a sum of £4,000 towards the erection of the permanent church of St. George's, Westcombe-park, Blackheath.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.* Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE CREWE TRAGEDY TRIAL.

It has been decided that the two prisoners, Richard and George Davies, charged with murdering their father on the highway near Crewe, should be separately defended, and Mr. Malcolm Douglas and Mr. Glascome, of Chester and North Wales circuit, have been severally instructed for the defence. The prisoners' solicitor, Mr. Charles Pedley, had an interview with them yesterday in Knutsford Gaol. The interview was with each prisoner separately. Both of them adhere to their statements that they took part in planning the crime, but each accuses the other of the actual murder. They are exceedingly anxious about their defence, and that there shall be placed before the judge and jury at the forthcoming Chester assizes a true account of the actual domestic relations of the Davies household for years past, and of the way the murdered man treated his wife and children. Arrangements, therefore, are being made for witnesses to be called to give evidence of this nature in the interest of the prisoners, and it is probable that the prisoners' mother, who is a witness for the prosecution, will make certain revelations of the misery of the household for years past. The assizes commence on March 15.

NO FOREIGN LABOUR AT ERITH GUN WORKS.

Another threatened strike at the gun works, Erith, has been averted by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt directors resolving to employ no further foreign labour.

A DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSION.

News has just reached Queenstown of a disastrous explosion on board a steamer at Mobile on the 24th ult. A steam-tug had been temporarily stopped in the Mobile river for repairs to the engine, when the boiler suddenly exploded. The steamer was almost blown to pieces. The engineer, his son, and the cook were instantly killed, whilst the captain and the pilot were badly injured.

DOM PEDRO'S DISTRESSING POSITION.

Many will regret to hear of the sad illness of the old Emperor of Brazil, once celebrated throughout Europe as one of the most intellectual men of his time. He has at last succumbed, less to the infirmities of age than to those brought on by sorrow. The loss of his empire, the death of his wife, the hopeless insanity of Prince Augustus, his grandchild, who is confined at Gratz, in Styria, and the ingratitude of many of his friends in Brazil, have combined to break him down. It is not expected that he will recover, and it is even said that his mind is affected.

THE AUSTRALIAN RABBIT PEST.

A good deal of interest is being centred in the colossal efforts made by the Victorian Government for the suppression of the rabbit pest in that colony. In upwards of 100 shires in the northern and western districts of the colony simultaneous action is to be taken for the destruction of the rabbits, in accordance with the Rabbit Suppression Act, recently adopted by the Legislature. Poisoned grain is to be largely used, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of the rabbits will be killed.

NEW IRISH TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

The *Freeman's Journal* says :—At a synodic meeting of the Archbishop and suffragan Bishops of the province of Dublin yesterday, arrangements were made for the organization of an effective temperance movement throughout the diocese of Dublin, and the suffragan dioceses of Kildare and Leighlon, Ferns and Ossory.

MR. BALFOUR'S NEW HOUSE.

Mr. Balfour is building a house at North Berwick. The residence will be large, facing the sea, and on one of the finest situations on the Links. Mr. Balfour always spends a good part of his holiday when he is in Scotland at North Berwick, for the pleasure of golfing.

A PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM.

Mgr. Freppel is, a Paris correspondent says, promoting a penitential pilgrimage to Jerusalem, on behalf of which he will preach on Sunday at the Madeleine. Pilgrims are requested to bring only the smallest quantity of under and other clothing consistent with cleanliness and reasonable comfort, and to remember that in the Holy Land April is as warm as June is in Paris.

SAVING LADS FROM THE REFORMATORY.

The Prison Gate Mission, which has its headquarters at Brooke-street, Holborn, has made full use of the facilities afforded by Mr. Howard Vincent's First Offenders Act, 1887. More than 500 boys have been saved from the reformatory by its efforts since the Act came into force. The secretary, Mr. Wheatley, is now experiencing the discomfort of success. Both his homes are crowded. He is applying to the Admiralty for the grant of a disused wooden ship of war. The application is backed by the Lord Chief Justice and by most of the London stipendiary magistrates.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS.

The annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers to be opened on Easter Monday will be attended by delegates from Hungary, France, Denmark, and other countries.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

At the Cornwall assizes at Bodmin yesterday, Mr. Bond, proprietor of the *Cauborne Observer*, a Liberal paper published in the mining division of Cornwall, brought an action for libel against the *Cornish Post and Mining News*, a paper of which Mr. Arthur Strauss, of London, the dissentient Liberal candidate for the division, is the principal proprietor. The defendant's paper published a paragraph casting aspersions on Mr. Bond's moral character, and after the case had been partly heard a verdict for the plaintiff for £150 was returned by consent. Mr. Justice Stephen, the presiding judge, made some strong comments on the conduct of the defendant newspaper. He remarked that newspapers which mixed up private scandal with political discussion set an abominable example and ought to be subjected to exemplary damages. A free press for the discussion of political questions was of great importance, but a press free to rake up scandal and traduce people was like a man free to pick pockets, only it was much more mischievous and likely to produce far more irreparable damage. The conduct of the defendant newspaper in this case had been abominable, and deserved the most severe reprehension. He could not imagine how a gentleman who was aspiring to become one of the legislators of this country could condescend to mix with those who were capable of such a libel as had been perpetrated in this case. It was nothing but pandering to that debased prurioncy which a certain class of newspapers were doing all in their power to make the national characteristic.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. HALL CAINE'S "BONDMAN."

Mr. Gladstone has taken advantage of his recent indisposition to read some novels, among them Mr. Hall Caine's "Bondman," of which he has addressed the following critique to the publisher :—"I have been so far favoured by a short indisposition that it has enabled me to complete the perusal of 'The Bondman.' I thank you very much for presenting me with a work of which I recognize the freshness, vigour, and sustained interest no less than its integrity of aim. I do not know whether there are other works tending to establish the connection of race between the Isle of Man and Scandinavia, in which I have long been disposed to believe."—*Atheneum.*

M. RENAN ON CREMATION.

As already announced, the Archbishop of Paris has issued instructions to his clergy commanding them to condemn the practice of cremation, which he regards as the "triumph of Materialism over religious Spiritualism." M. Ernest Renan thinks that this pastoral letter is in conformity with true Christian doctrine. He points out that the great dread of the early Christians was lest their bodies should be torn by the wild beasts or burned after their death. "For myself," adds M. Renan, "as I do not believe in the resurrection of the body as the dogma of the Church describes it, it matters very little to me in what way my body may be disposed of when I am dead. Whether it be burned or buried, or consumed by the birds of the air or the beasts of the field, it is to me a matter of the most complete indifference. My objection to cremation is that it must be very painful to the feelings of the survivors. Burial is sad enough; but how much sadder is burning!"

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the recent accident.

The members of the Liberal Union Club intend inviting Lord Hartington to a congratulatory dinner on his return from Egypt.

A dinner was given at the German Embassy in Rome last night in honour of the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughters.

American papers announce the death of Mr. William Jarvis M'Alpine, one of the most eminent civil engineers in the United States.

The death, at Neisse, is announced of Herr Friedenthal, who was formerly a member of the Prussian Ministry.

Bord's Pianos—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* per month on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MORE MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

A charming and characteristic chat "Over the Teacups," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is one of the chief features of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is so full of bright sayings that, once launched in quotation, the temptation would be to quote the whole. In these times of rumoured schoolbook syndicates, the following passage has an especial interest :—

I think you will smile if I tell you of an idea I have had about teaching the art of writing "poems" to the half-witted children at the Idiot Asylum. The trick of rhyming cannot be more usefully employed than in furnishing a pleasant amusement to the poor feeble-minded children. I should feel that I was well employed in getting up a Primer for the pupils of the Asylum and other young persons who are incapable of serious thought and connected expression. I would start in the simplest way; thus :—

When darkness veils the evening . . . .
I love to close my weary . . . .

The pupil begins by supplying the missing words, which most children who are able to keep out of fire and water can accomplish after a certain number of trials.

"SCRIBNER."

"In the Footprints of Charles Lamb," by Mr. B. E. Martin, with charming illustrations by Mr. Herbert Railton, is the literary *pièce de résistance* of *Scribner*. "A Forgotten Remnant" treats of a generally overlooked phase of life in Florida. "The Blackfellow and his Boomerang" is an article that some of our young athletes might read with advantage. Although "boomerang-throwing in Australia is nearly done with," that is no reason why it should not be acclimatized in Albion. The remaining important paper is Mr. W. W. Church's "John Ericsson, the Engineer."

"MURRAY'S MAGAZINE."

Sir M. E. Grant Duff heads this magazine with a somewhat belated account of Matthew Arnold's writings—an address delivered at the Richmond Athenæum, Captain Shaw deals carefully with last year's theatre fires, and the Rev. J. Vaughan writes sympathetically of "Selborne, Past and Present." Mr. Robert H. Scott has something to say about weather-forecasting, enough "to show that the prediction of weather is a most intricate problem, and that it is remarkable that such an amount of success is attainable." On the whole, therefore, such a paragraph as this may be regarded as more amusing than strictly accurate :—

The correctness, or otherwise, of the weather forecasts is a fruitful subject of conversation and of discussion in the newspapers, and a particularly amusing criticism on the general outcome of the work appeared in the *Times* early in January. The author stated that he had cut out of the newspapers the daily forecasts for a month in the summertime, shuffled them all in a bag, and then drawn one, at haphazard, for each day of a month for which they had not been intended. The results he obtained by this method did not differ much from those at which he arrived by comparing the official forecasts with the facts.

An unquestioning belief in the powers of the Clerk of the Weather is still as current among children as ever.

We constantly receive at the Meteorological Office letters either complaining of the weather, or desiring to bespeak a fine day for a birthday or a flower show. One which reached us last year is rather vague in its character, but is evidently *bond fide* what it purports to be, a child's letter. It bore the Southend postmark, and was addressed as follows :—"To the Clerk of the Weather, Meteorological Society, Sun Court, London, February 16th, 1889.—My dear Clerk,—I must tell you I am very tired of this weather. We had some rain and snow. I supose (*sic*) you know all about it. Mamma told me to write. Please will you send us some fine weather.—(Signed) CONNIE." If letters like these bear the name and address of the writer, as they sometimes do, an answer is always sent.

SOME OF THE ART MAGAZINES.

Delayed by some accident at the printers, the January number of the *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (Chiswick Press) reaches us with the March magazines. The number is decidedly inferior in interest to most of its predecessors, the only illustration being a not very important study (in Chinese white on brown paper) for Sir F. Leighton's "Captive Andromache." Mr. J. A. Symonds contributes a sonnet to Persephone, and Mr. Watts's paper, read at the Edinburgh Congress, is reprinted. The *Hobby Horse* will henceforward be issued, we note, to subscribers only.

There is nothing very notable this month either in the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell) or in the *Art Journal* (Virtue). Some charming reproductions of studies by Mr. Alma Tadema and others are the most attractive thing in the latter ; an illustrated article on the Imperial Institute, now in course of construction, is the best thing in the former.

Art and Letters is well supplied as regards both branches of the title, and there is an excellent engraved portrait of Mr. Irving which all who periodically worship at the Lyceum shrine will learn to possess.

The March number of the *Classical Picture Gallery* (H. Grevel and Co.) contains several famous pictures. Amongst others, Spagnoletto's St. Mary of Egypt (Dresden) and Leonardo's Vierge aux Rochers at the Louvre (which it is interesting to compare with the National Gallery version).—The *Art Review* (Walter Scott), though containing nothing very striking, has several short papers of interest—such as "Vernon Lee's" impressions of Amiens and other Gothic cathedrals, and "Michael Field's" reflections in Westminster Abbey.

"THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

Dr. Crespi has a long article, "Pasteur at Home," from which we take the following :—

Pasteur's keenness of observation and retentiveness of memory did not impress me as remarkable. The last time I saw him before leaving Paris, when wishing him good-bye, he looked at me absently and said : "You, you have not then been bitten ?" "Many times," I replied, "but not of late, nor by a mad dog." Still even of this I will not make much. Pasteur must be a man of remarkable acumen and power, although he may not favourably impress all strangers. At the same time I have known many eminent men, whose writings and achievements showed them to be geniuses, who did not convey to my intimate friends the impression of conspicuous ability. Of Pasteur's kindness of heart, or rather of his affection for children, there is no doubt. "He is in ready sympathy with children. The moment a little one sobs or whimpers, in go his fingers into his waistcoat fob and out comes a silver coin, which is slipped, with the accompaniment of pats on the back and head, into the young thing's hand. This is done spontaneously, and from pure good nature."

"The New Forest as a National School," the history of Rabant Saint Etienne, and the description of the theatrical claque in France, consult widely differing tastes, and are not devoid of interest.

"THE ALPINE JOURNAL" (FEBRUARY).

Mr. Clinton Dent, the late president, publishes in the quarterly issue of the *Alpine Journal*, an address to the Alpine Club, which contains some interesting and amusing statements. The Swiss standard of mountaineering, says Mr. Dent,

> has at least been well kept up. So mote it be, for the Alps will ever remain the best training ground to be found. The old expeditions, or their variations, should attract no less in the future than in the past. Nowhere can mountaineering be so easily or so safely learned if only due precautions are observed. Switzerland might almost be advertised as a scholastic *pensione*. "A large staff of first-class professors always in attendance. Lifts provided to many of the minor summits. Home comforts. Terms moderate. Wine also moderate."

Mr. Dent also enters the following righteously indignant protest :—

> A curious freak of development is to be seen in an odd familiarity common now in the mountaineering centres, in speaking of the mountains, such as extremely young men are wont to exhibit in alluding to celebrities—usually feminine. I was informed once in the Alps, by a quite juvenile person, clad in a polychromatic lawn-tennis costume, in answer to an inquiry, that "Papa had strolled off to the Fingerhut. He then meant just to do—(hateful word)—to do the Steinmannspitz, put a new face on, or at any rate col, the dear old Barren nadel, and bag the Katzenhorn on his way back." I can only trust the familiarity may not be the percursor of contempt.

SOME METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE FIGURES.

The "Baptist Handbook" gives the following figures of the membership at the Metropolitan Tabernacle :—In 1885 there were 5,629 members of Mr. Spurgeon's church ; in 1886, 5,694 ; in 1887, 5,586 ; in 1888, 5,595 ; and now, in 1889, the membership is reported to have been 5,354.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT AT SITTINGBOURNE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The dispute which has arisen between the bargemen and the barge-owners in this district promises to be very serious. I do not wish to say a word one way or the other as regards the bargemen's grievances, but if you will allow me a small space in your paper I should like to make an appeal on behalf of the brickmakers. On Friday the vast majority of brickmakers, from Rochester to Faversham, numbering probably over 5,000, will be locked out. They are to be locked out simply because the bargemen have struck. They have done absolutely nothing which could justify their employers in treating them in this manner. Their only fault, perhaps, is that they have been too submissive. There is one point which seems to me ought to be brought before the public in regard to this lock-out : that is, the *agreement* under which most of the brickmakers are employed ; for it clearly shows the difference between *employer* and *employed*. The men, at the beginning of the season, are obliged to sign an agreement to work for their employers at certain fixed prices, and for a period of about eight months, and if they fail to keep to the agreement are liable to be proceeded against for breach of contract. The masters, on the other hand, insert a clause which enables them to discharge the men at any time, especially in the case of disputes. This agreement *must* be signed, or the workman is told his services are no longer required. This will show how one-sided the affair is, and what an advantage it gives the master over his men. As, therefore, no blame whatever can be attached to the men who are thus locked out, the sympathy of the public must be with them ; and in order to show this sympathy I would strongly appeal to all who have any humanity in them to send what they can to the "Lock-Out Relief Fund," whose secretary is Mr. S. H. Pudney, St. Mary's Cottages, Murston-road, Sittingbourne, so that these men and their families may be saved from starvation and the workhouse.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sittingbourne, March 5, 1890. HANDESCOMBE RODD.

WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.
EVERY SATURDAY.
This is the only Paper which is published with the avowed end of directly representing the views of Women. Political, Social, and Religious questions are treated from this standpoint. The need for a Paper of this kind has long been felt, for there is no question of national importance which does not affect the welfare of Women as closely as it affects the welfare of Men. It is intended that "The Women's Penny Paper" shall become a medium for the expression of opinion on all subjects for all women. An interview, with Portrait of Women of the Day.
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THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require a Gentle, Tonic, and Stimulating, HOP BITTERS are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the sale of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.
THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY, March 6,
CONTAINS :
A PORTRAIT OF MR. GEORGE LEWIS IN HIS WORK-ROOM AT ELY PLACE.
HOW GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TO FENCE. (Illustrated.)
A SKETCH OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD IN HIS CABIN ON H.M.S. "UNDAUNTED."
SKETCHES ON THE "UNDAUNTED."
THE PIANOS OF SOME GREAT MEN. (Illustrated.)
AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. (Illustrated.)
DOWN A SALT PIT. (Illustrated.)
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The LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 10th March, at Ten o'Clock, and will CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, at Four o'clock p.m., for Town and Country.
THE PENJOM PAHANG GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.
CAPITAL £190,000, in £1 Shares, whereof £100,000 are to be allotted to the Panjom and Sungkie Dua Samanjan Mining Company (Limited), of Victoria, in the Colony of Pahang (Concessionaire and Pioneer Company), and £90,000 are now offered for subscription, Payable :—2s. 6d. per Share on Application ; 7s. 6d. on Allotment ; 5s. two months after Allotment ; and the balance of 5s. when required.
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Frederick Dale Banister, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., M.R.I., Stonehouse, Forest Row, Sussex.
J. Ashton Bell, Esq., Director of the Pahang Corporation (Limited).
*William G. Brodie, Esq., Chairman of the Panjom and Sungkie Dua Samanjan Mining Company (Limited), Hong Kong.
John Peart, Esq., Messrs. James Morrison and Co., 4, Finch-lane, E.C.
William Fraser, Esq., Messrs. W. and J. Fraser, Bread-street-avenue, E.C., and Pahang.
E. H. M. Gower, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C., Director of the Malayan Concession Company (Limited).
* Will join after allotment.
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SOLICITOR.—O. E. Dawson, Esq., 19, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.
AGENTS IN SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. J. W. Woodthorpe and Co., 7, Leadenhall-buildings, E.C.
OFFICES (*pro tem.*).—Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed to acquire the mining and other rights over an area of 20 square miles in the State of Pahang, including the proved Penjom Gold Mines, now working with Machinery, Plant, and Building.
Penjom is situated at the fork of the two rivers Jelai and Lepis, in the centre of the best gold-producing district in Pahang. It is about 180 miles distant by river from Pekan, the capital of Pahang, which river is navigable to the concession by vessels of shallow draft steamers ; there is also a post road westward through Kuala Lumpor to Kuala Lumpor, capital of Selangor. In Selangor the Government Railway from Selangor to Kuala Lumpor are rapidly improving and increasing the means of communication with the concession. Thus Penjom is readily accessible from both the east and west coast of the Peninsula. It is also abundantly supplied with water, both for mining and milling purposes. In the district there are numerous clusters of villages in cultivated valleys, ensuring a local supply of labour and food.
The Pioneer Company (from which this Company now acquires this portion of its concession) have over properly already considerably developed, with a well organized establishment and efficient staff conducting operations on the spot. In this way all the tedious delays inseparable from starting mining operations will not be experienced by the shareholders of this Company.
Penjom enjoys great fame for its Gold Mines amongst the natives of Pahang.
The Pioneer Company having been formed for the purpose of prospecting and developing a large concession from the Sultan, and having placed the Penjom Gold Mines on the high road to success, now passes on to other portions of its concession, in turn to be similarly developed and handed over to subsidiary companies.
This Company takes over three 8 h.p. (nom.) steam-engines, and two water-wheels now working winding gear, pumps, and a mill of twelve head of stamps, together with a considerable quantity of working trammays and other mining plant and stores. But the first object of this Company will be to equip the Mines with further machinery and increased milling plant, to ensure rapid development and efficient treatment of the known resources.
The present mining explorations consist of three good, well-timbered shafts sunk to depths of from 50 feet to 150 feet on the main reef, and a number of tunnels on the lodes of auriferous quartz, and numerous other shallower workings on the outcrops. All this work is still being energetically prosecuted.
The following extracts are from the general report of Mr. H. M. Becher, A.R.S.M., A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S., of Singapore, an acknowledged authority on all mining matters in the Malay Peninsula :—
"An extensive slate formation is the predominant gold-bearing country rock of Penjom, and of the neighbouring districts, especially to the south-westward extending to Raub.
"Gold is found throughout this formation, chiefly in a wide central belt striking from north to south ; but also in parallel belts further east and west.
"Though alluvial deposits of auriferous gravel are known in many valleys of this district, the (Pioneer) Company has not yet paid attention to them beyond allowing the natives and a few parties of Chinese tributers to exploit them after their own methods. In future it is expected that a large increase in this industry will be a good source of income to the Company.
"There is a peculiar and extensive formation of much promise, consisting of decomposed felspathic slyke matter traversed by numerous quartz veins, the whole of which yields fine free gold.
"Auriferous quartz is found abundantly on the surface and outcrops in the hills as well as veins in the slate. All more or less auriferous, and frequently showing gold to the naked eye ; this quartz also contains varying proportions of iron and arsenical pyrites. Occasionally the gold is found in rich streaks between the quartz and soft black slates, and former native miners are said to have stoped many pockets of nuggets, of which the best had to be dedicated to the Sultan's Treasury. At the present Central Penjom Mines, the Blackreef formation has a thickness of over 200 feet, and its outcrop can be followed for nearly a mile along the surface. Subsidiary reefs lead to the conclusion that this Main Reef extends miles further to distant places where outcrops of similar character are found.
"At one of these reefs, Kaub, an ancient gold property has purchased a 20 mile square block for a large sum of money, which the experts (Mr. Becher and others) describe in high terms. Samples from this Kaub Reef are reported to have assayed not only tens but hundreds of ounces of gold per ton, and fine samples could be obtained at Penjom from similar specimen quartz. Across the average quartz at Penjom taken close to the surface, irrespective of the rich streaks above mentioned, and large lode masses to contain from several pennyweights to several ounces and more of gold to the ton.
"Whilst such rich veins give the assurance of yielding shoots of high-grade pay-ore, as is found to be the case in many well-known gold mines, the great quantities of easily accessible average grade ore offer a definite prospect of constant supply for operations on a large scale, and it is in view of this twofold character of the deposits that Pahang Gold Mines offer special scope for development."
Specimens of several of the reefs on this Company's property may be seen at the Company's offices, together with samples of native gold, at the Offices.
The Directors have every confidence that Pahang contains vast gold wealth, and they believe that Penjom, with the start it has received from the Pioneer Company, will fairly lead the way. They have also every possible confidence in the statements made by Mr. Becher ; but in corroboration of these statements they have the satisfaction to publish extracts from a letter received from Mr. Swinner, the explorer, in reply to their inquiries, dated 31 December last :—
"There is no doubt in my mind as to the extensive richness of the gold deposits of the Pahang river, and I believe that you have obtained the Penjom property at a remarkably low price."
Judging from the general remarks I have heard concerning Mr. Becher during my travels in the East, and my own knowledge of his connections, past and present, I can unhesitatingly avert that both his professional and social status are of the highest, and such as would influence any one in accepting his statements and suggestions with implicit faith.
"I should be more than surprised if, under his management, the Penjom property would not rival many of the most prominent gold mines of the present day."
Mr. E. H. M. Gower, who has had considerable experience in Gold Mining, and who during a lengthened residence in the East—ten months of which were spent in examining the formations in Pahang—became well acquainted with the Penjom district, writes, in answer to an invitation to join the Board :—
"I will afford me much pleasure to associate myself with this undertaking. My acquaintance with the property assures me that with the addition of the present quartz-crushing machinery, which is very perfect, the mines should pay well. Several quartz reefs containing gold run through the property, and under of the best is abundant for fuel and mining purposes—timber being also plentiful. I have watched the Chinese and Malays at work on these mines, and, judging from the results of their primitive methods, I am very sanguine as to the results from the more scientific system now to be employed. I am able to fully endorse Mr. Becher's opinion as to the gold value of the property."
The following contracts have been entered into :—
An agreement dated the 25th day of November, 1889 and made between the Panjom and Sungkie Dua Samanjan Mining Company (Limited) of the one part, and Donald Cameron of the other part ; and an agreement dated the 20th day of February, 1890, and made between the Panjom and Sungkie Dua Samanjan Mining Company (Limited) of the one part, and Donald Cameron, on behalf of this Company, of the other part.
Under the above-mentioned contracts, the amount to be paid to the Vendors for the properties and the promotion of the Company has been fixed by mutual agreement with the said Donald Cameron and the promoters of the Company, at £140,000, payable as to £100,000 in fully-paid Shares, and as to £25,000 in cash, and the balance in fully-paid Shares at the option of this Company.
It is intended to apply to the London Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.
Application for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company.
If the number of Shares allotted be less than the number applied for, the amount overpaid on application will be applied towards the allotment money.
If no allotment be made the amount received on application will be fully refunded.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of the Bankers, or at the Offices of the Company, or of the Bankers, Broker, and Solicitors.
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THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT AT SITTINGBOURNE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The dispute which has arisen between the bargemen and the barge-owners in this district promises to be very serious. I do not wish to say a word one way or the other as regards the bargemen's grievances, but if you will allow me a small space in your paper I should like to make an appeal on behalf of the brickmakers. On Friday the vast majority of brickmakers, from Rochester to Faversham, numbering probably over 5,000, will be locked out. They are to be locked out simply because the bargemen have struck. They have done absolutely nothing which could justify their employers in treating them in this manner. Their only fault, perhaps, is that they have been too submissive. There is one point which seems to me ought to be brought before the public in regard to this lock-out : that is, the *agreement* under which most of the brickmakers are employed ; for it clearly shows the difference between *employer* and *employed*. The men, at the beginning of the season, are obliged to sign an agreement to work for their employers at certain fixed prices, and for a period of about eight months, and if they fail to keep to the agreement are liable to be proceeded against for breach of contract. The masters, on the other hand, insert a clause which enables them to discharge the men at any time, especially in the case of disputes. This agreement *must* be signed, or the workman is told his services are no longer required. This will show how one-sided the affair is, and what an advantage it gives the master over his men. As, therefore, no blame whatever can be attached to the men who are thus locked out, the sympathy of the public must be with them ; and in order to show this sympathy I would strongly appeal to all who have any humanity in them to send what they can to the "Lock-Out Relief Fund," whose secretary is Mr. S. H. Pudney, St. Mary's Cottages, Murston-road, Sittingbourne, so that these men and their families may be saved from starvation and the workhouse.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sittingbourne, March 5, 1890. HANDESCOMBE RODD.

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J. S. HICKMAN, Sec. I.U.C.S. Association.
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Copies of the scheme, price one shilling each, may be obtained from the Secretary, Charity Commission, Whitehall, S.W.
This scheme may also be seen without charge at the said office of the Charity Commission.
By order, C. W. KEKEWICH, Secretary.
Education Department,
5th March, 1890.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, 24th March, at 105, Jermyn-street, St. James's (by kind permission of the R.S.P.C.A.), to receive the Committee's Report and Financial Statement. The chair will be taken at 3 P.M. by his Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, President.
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